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# DAILY DIGEST

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Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

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Vol. XXXVI, No. 21

Section 1

January 25, 1930.

PARROT  
EMBARGO  
ORDERED

The Associated Press to-day says: "President Hoover came to the aid of the Public Health Service in its attempt to stamp out parrot fever among humans yesterday by declaring an embargo against the importation of the bird from any foreign port. The sickness, which science calls psittacosis, has taken at least eight lives within recent weeks, and more than a hundred other persons have been reported ill of the disease in ten States. Health officials have said that every case thus far noted has 'a parrot in its background.' President Hoover issued the executive order establishing the ban after a conference with Surgeon General Cumming of the Public Health Service. Doctor Cumming said he felt 'immediate action' was necessary, but that, with the embargo, the outbreaks soon should be 'well in hand.' Going into effect immediately, the restriction against the birds will be administered by quarantine officers...."

HIDES AND  
LEATHER  
TARIFF

The Senate yesterday voted to restore hides, leather and boots and shoes to the free list, and other manufactured leather products to the rates prescribed in the present law. (Press, Jan. 25.)

POST ROADS  
BILL

The Senate post roads committee yesterday approved a House bill to increase the annual Federal appropriation for road building from \$75,000,000 to \$125,000,000 for the next three years. (Press, Jan. 25.)

CONSERVATION  
BILL

The House yesterday passed the Colton bill authorizing President Hoover to appoint a commission of 25 to study the conservation of the 197,000,000 acres of public domain. The measure now goes to the Senate. (Press, Jan. 25.)

FEDERAL  
FARM BOARD

The Federal Farm Board announced yesterday that it has approved an application of the Land O'Lakes Creameries, Inc., Minneapolis, Minn., for a loan of \$1,000,000 to assist that co-operative association in the effective merchandising of dairy products handled by it. The board approved a second application by the Land O'Lakes Creameries, Inc., for a line of credit not exceeding \$2,000,000, supplemental to primary loans from other sources, to enable the association to advance to its members a greater share of the market price of the dairy products delivered by them to the association. (Press, Jan. 25.)

GRAIN ASSOCIA-  
TION MANAGER

A Minneapolis dispatch to-day states that W. J. Kuhrt, of Washington, D.C., grain marketing economist of the Federal Farm Board, was elected yesterday general manager of the Northwest Grain Association, which includes 25 representatives of cooperative grain marketing groups of Minnesota, the Dakotas and Montana.





## Section 2

Dairy Herd

An editorial in The Oregon Farmer for January 16 says:

Quality "Granted that other factors may justify a loan, then the agricultural  
as Loan committee of the California Bankers' Association recommends health  
Basis and performance of the dairy herd as the basis for loans, according  
to A. L. E. Davies of Kittitas County, Washington. The California  
ratings are as follows: Cow producing 200 pounds of butterfat a year,  
beef value only, not over \$50. Producing 200-250 pounds, \$75. Pro-  
ducing 250-300 pounds, \$100; 300-350 pounds, \$125. Cows producing  
above 350 pounds of butterfat are rated for \$150, and may be given  
special consideration. If the herd is tubercular, it is recommended  
that a 30 per cent reduction be made from the above schedule. Here  
is a chance for the dairyman to make use of his herd improvement as-  
sociation and bring his herd up to a more favorable loan basis."

Farming  
in Scot-  
land

The Scottish Farmer for January 11 says: "A conference on  
Agricultural Economics was held at Downing College, Cambridge, in  
June, 1929. Among the papers read was one by E. Whittaker, B.Sc.,  
of the Edinburgh and East of Scotland College. The area embraced by  
the operations of that college include the Southeastern part of  
Scotland, that is the region from Angus to the Borders....The college  
has been collaborating with the Department of Agriculture in a com-  
prehensive investigation into the economic position of farming in  
Scotland. Mr. Whittaker's paper, a summary of which has now been  
published as a bulletin of the college, gives the results of that  
survey for the year ended Whitsunday, 1928, on a number of farms  
within the area named. Farms of 150 acres and upwards have been the  
first consideration of the investigators, and the average size of  
farms under review is 427 acres. Excluding very occasional farms,  
the size actually ranged from 250 to 650 acres. Farmers were ap-  
proached through the county organizers, who in the main have their  
confidence. A number of accounts are being kept for farmers at the  
college; in other cases the agents of the college have access to  
the accounts kept by the farmers themselves. The broad result for  
the year under review, which of course did not include crop of 1928,  
is that three-quarters of the farms showed a profit and one-quarter  
a loss. The average figure is 458 pounds profit; but Mr. Whittaker  
explains that this average is not a type: there are startling varia-  
tions between one farm and another, and, to a less extent, between  
one year and another on the same farm...An exceptional feature in the  
year 1927-28 was the relatively high prices obtained for fat cattle  
and sheep in the spring of 1928....The figure of 458 pounds is sub-  
ject to serious modification when we learn that on the supposition  
that valuations are stable it only represents the difference between  
receipts, which averaged 8,210 pounds and payments, which averaged  
7,752 pounds. Further it makes no allowance for management expenses,  
but holds the farmer rewarded for his own share in running the farm  
by the occupancy of a free house, and his actual family living off  
the farm. If the normal bank overdraft interest of 6 per cent be  
levied on the capital represented by the valuation of farm assets,  
the sum of 399 pounds has to be deducted from the 458 pounds, leav-  
ing the farms with a remuneration of 59 pounds and his keep for  
conducting a business in which over 6,000 pounds capital is invested.  
If the farm were to be dealt with as a severely business proposition,



as it ought to be, the whole of the 458 pounds should be credited to management, and there would therefore be no dividend for shareholders...It requires no prophet to foretell that accounts when made up at Whitsunday, 1930, will show even worse results. The prospect at the moment is that 1930 may witness as great a collapse in Scottish arable farming as 1880. Then it was the grain grower who went to the wall; to-day it is the green crop grower who is heading for disaster."

#### Hog Marketing

An editorial in Wallaces' Farmer for January 25 says: "We have come on a long way in this hog marketing business; we have a long way yet to go....We are going ahead, and going fast. We are fortunate in having two strong groups to build on: We have a lot of well organized local shipping associations; we have a lot of strong terminal cooperatives. To these groups, at least two more must be added. We need district cooperative concentration points, owned and controlled by federations of local shipping associations....We need also a national sales agency that will tie up these terminal cooperatives and these district concentration points into one marketing unit. This is what the Farm Board, the livestock committee appointed by the Farm Board, and other groups are now working on. How can we link up local shipping associations, district concentration points, terminal cooperatives and the national sales agency, to get the results we want? Two things are essential. We must have democratic control, running from the local producer all the way up to the national board. We must have unified sales policies, running all the way down from the national board to the local unit....What we need, then, may be a transitional scheme to get things started. Eventually, we shall want regional districts, with territory allotted on the basis of the total livestock marketed. In that day, Iowa by itself may make up two units. Right now, we may have to start by letting the terminals name the national board. In the plan of the national organization, however, should be the specific provision that as soon as enough concentration points are organized, as soon as the volume handled through them in any section reaches a specified figure, then the board member from that region shall be named by a district convention of delegates from concentration points. We have in the Corn Belt an enormous amount of livestock sold through cooperatives. We have a multitude of cooperative organizations. We have plenty of experienced leadership. Can we reconcile warring personalities; can we keep a balance between top-down management and bottom-up control; can we use the power we have to get better prices for the hog producer? These are the problems. We can only work and hope."

#### Science and Administration

Nature (London) for January 4 says: "On November 30, in the course of the Sidgwick Memorial Lecture on 'Democracy', delivered by him at Cambridge, General Smuts directed attention to the fact that science is necessary to the modern State and should have its functional relation to the State; he stressed the point that to-day not only is a scientific spirit needed in human affairs, but also that above all it is this spirit which is called for in the administration of human affairs....Indirectly, these pronouncements point to the necessity for a thorough investigation into matters affecting the functions which should be assigned to the man of science and the technical expert, so that the boundaries of their spheres of





responsibility may be readjusted with the view of meeting the new conditions which have arisen in all branches of human activity owing to the applications of science on every battle-front...The question which perhaps most immediately requires close and attentive examination is that connected with the proper constitution of the controlling bodies responsible for the management of Government departments and of industrial and commercial undertakings and enterprises...It has been suggested that the failure in the past to employ, to a sufficient extent, men of science and technologists in the directive and administrative spheres may have been due to the reluctance that these types of men have shown to undertake work in those spheres, or possibly to the absence of aggressiveness on their part in seeking for positions therein. If this has been the case, it is imperative in the national interest that such reluctance or passivity should be overcome by them... We need men to-day who are not merely scientists, but who are also willing to take responsibility, to mix in the affairs of men, and to know something of the world..."

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### Section 3

Department  
of Agri-  
culture

An editorial in Wallaces' Farmer for January 25 says: "People who are genuinely interested in land values should write to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Washington, for Circular No. 101, on 'The Farm Real Estate Situation in 1929.' Page 11 of this circular gives the trend of land values in each of the States, year by year, from 1912 to date. Land values in Iowa, for instance, are still averaging 16 per cent above pre-war, whereas in Illinois they are 5 per cent below pre-war, and in Indiana 17 per cent below pre-war. Indiana, Colorado and Montana seem to be worse off than any of the other States. Missouri, the Dakotas, Ohio, Illinois and Wyoming are all below pre-war. The States which have most nearly held their war-time advance are California, Arkansas, Alabama, North Carolina, Virginia, Florida and Connecticut. Of the strictly Corn Belt States, Iowa seems to have held her land values better than any of the others, with the possible exception of Nebraska. On page 51 of the bulletin are some very interesting figures on farm bankruptcies year by year since 1922 for each of the States. The years 1925 and 1926 seem to have been the worst for farm bankruptcies, although they are still bad enough. Send for the bulletin. It is worth study."

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# Section 4

## MARKET QUOTATIONS

### Farm Products

Jan. 24.--Grain prices: No.1 dark northern spring wheat (13% protein) Minneapolis \$1.26 7/8 to \$1.29 7/8; No.2 red winter Kansas City \$1.26 to \$1.28; No.2 hard winter (12 1/2% protein) Kansas City \$1.17 1/2 to \$1.18 1/2; No.2 hard winter (not on protein basis) Kansas City \$1.16 1/2 to \$1.17 1/2; No.3 mixed corn Chicago 82 1/2¢; Minneapolis 74 to 75¢; Kansas City 76 to 77¢; No.3 yellow corn Chicago 83 to 85 1/2¢; Minneapolis 79 to 81¢; Kansas City 79 1/2¢ to 80 1/2¢; No.3 white oats Chicago 44 3/4 to 46¢; Minneapolis 41 1/4 to 42 1/4¢; Kansas City 45 to 46¢.

Livestock prices: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers; steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$12.25 to \$15.50; cows, good and choice \$8.25 to \$10.50; heifers (850 lbs. down) good and choice \$12.50 to \$15; vealers, good and choice \$13.50 to \$17; feeder and stocker cattle steers, good and choice \$10.50 to \$11.50; heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) medium, good and choice \$9.50 to \$10.30; light lights (130-160 lbs.) medium to choice \$9.75 to \$10.60; slaughter pigs (90-130 lbs.) medium, good and choice (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations) \$9.25 to \$10.40; Slaughter sheep and lambs: Lambs, good and choice (84 lbs. down) \$12.50 to \$13.50; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice \$10.50 to \$12.65.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 38¢; 91 score, 37 1/2¢; 90 score, 36 1/2¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 17 1/2¢; Single Daisies, 20 1/2¢ to 21 1/2¢; Young Americas, 22¢.

The average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets declined 1 point to 16.67¢ per lb. On the same day last year the price was 18.71¢. March future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 3 points to 17.24¢ and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange were unchanged at 17.09¢.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes sold at \$2.70-\$3.35 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; mostly \$2.25-\$2.35 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites closed at \$2.55-\$2.65 on the Chicago carlot market; few sales \$2.35 f.o.b. Waupaca. Maryland and Delaware yellow sweet potatoes ranged \$1.15-\$1.65 per bushel hamper in eastern cities. Tennessee Nancy Halls, house cured, \$1.35-\$1.45 in Chicago. New York Danish type cabbage brought \$35-\$50 bulk per ton in terminal markets; \$35-\$39 f.o.b. Rochester. Florida pointed type \$1.75-\$2.25 per 1 1/2-bushel hamper in New York. New York Baldwin apples sold at \$1.75-\$2 per bushel basket in eastern cities. Michigan Baldwins \$2-\$2.50 in Chicago. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)



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Vol. XXXVI, No. 22

Section 1

January 27, 1930.

## THE TARIFF BILL

The Associated Press to-day says: "After four and a half months of adding and subtracting in consideration of the House tariff bill, Senate leaders are beginning to see the end of their revision process. That does not mean that a measure backed by a majority of both houses will be ready for deposit on the White House doorstep in the next week or ten days....The usual conference with the House to adjust differences between the bills passed by both houses must yet be held, and that itself is expected by party chieftains to take at least a month or more. Senate leaders are basing their hopes for a final vote in that body by mid-February on the fact that but half a dozen committee amendments remain to be acted upon, and this work will begin to-day, and individual amendments to the entire bill will be in order. There are approximately one hundred of these pending, but there is reason to believe many of them will not be called up.

"As the bill now stands it represents a revision upward of the entire agricultural schedule, but many of the House increases on industrial products and items related to the farm, but not classed as such for tariff purposes, have been eliminated by the Senate, and some major industrials have been assigned rates lower than in existing law...."

## FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION

A bill to amend the Federal water power act so that, as recommended by President Hoover, the Federal Power Commission would be set up as an independent board, with full-time commissioners, was introduced in the House on Saturday by Representative Celler of New York, according to the press of January 26. Mr. Celler proposed that the commission should consist of three men, appointed by the President for terms of seven years each, two to receive \$10,000 annual salary each and the other, the chairman, \$12,500. The commission is now composed of the Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of War.

## FLOOD CONTROL

Revision of the Jadwin plan for the Mississippi River was proposed to President Hoover on Saturday by Chairman Reid of the House flood control committee, according to the press of January 26. The Illinois representative notified the Chief Executive at a conference that the flood control committee would attempt to formulate legislation to bring about engineering changes in the plans which would meet with the approval of the people in the sections dissatisfied with the Jadwin plan.

## SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

A New York dispatch to-day reports: "The social Science Research Council, of which Edwin B. Wilson, of Harvard University, is president, yesterday announced a grant of \$50,000 from the Julius Rosenwald Fund for a new series of southern fellowships in the social sciences. It also announced it had submitted to Ray Lyman Wilbur, Secretary of the Interior, a plan for a nation-wide governmental survey of the health and welfare of the American people in relation to the way in which they spend their incomes."





## Section 2

## Business

Conditions The following is a summary of general business and financial conditions throughout the several Federal Reserve Districts, based upon statistics for the months of December and January, appearing in the current issue of the Federal Reserve Bulletin and the monthly reports of the Federal reserve banks: "Industrial activity declined further in December. There was little change in commodity prices and conditions in the money market continued easy. Industrial production, as measured by the Federal Reserve Board's index, which is adjusted for seasonal variations, declined by 6 per cent in December, following upon a decline of 9 per cent for the preceding month. Nearly all industries reported larger than seasonal reductions in December, except the food industries, which showed little change, and coal, in which output increased. The largest declines in December, as in earlier months, were in automobiles and iron and steel. Production in the textile, shoe, lumber, and the nonferrous metals industries also decreased considerably. Stocks of cotton textiles, copper, zinc, and lumber increased in December. In the first three weeks in January, steel plants increased their operations somewhat from the low rate prevailing at the holiday season, but were considerably less active than in January, 1928 or 1929. There were further decreases in the output of copper and lumber, while production of crude petroleum increased. Employment in factories in December declined more than the usual amount in the automobile, steel, textile, clothing, and lumber industries. Little change was reported for the food industries and car-repair shops, while at meat-packing plants and in the paper and printing industries there was some increase in employment. Building contract awards also declined further in December. Residential contracts continued to be in small volume and there were large decreases in awards for commercial buildings and public works and utilities. During the first half of January awards were larger on a daily average basis than in December...."

Cooperative  
Associa-  
tions

An editorial in Successful Farming for February says: "...We have local cooperative associations of various kinds. Some of them are county-wide and once in a while we find one that is state-wide or even larger. But while we have been doing this the channels of distribution have been widened. Kansas wheat, Iowa hogs, and Minnesota cows provide New York bread, meat, and butter. It is more common for some of us in the Middlewest to eat oranges than homegrown apples. We are in a world market with world distribution. Hundreds of other illustrations could be given. In some cases where the demand for the product is brisk the local cooperative has been of help in the matter of price. It has also, in some cases, returned middlemen's profits to producers and has aided in standardizing products....It was to enable us to master the distribution problems that these widening market channels have developed that the Federal Farm Board was established. It seems to us that there can be no question but that the solution lies in commodity marketing by national groups. In that way only can the market in each section of the country be fed according to its needs and all will admit that market gluts can be prevented only in that way. Big terminal markets are essential in this plan in order to remove the surplus in cases where there is one. In the end this will have an important bearing on stabilizing production and bringing





prosperity to all....We do not claim that the plans of the Farm Board are perfect. Neither do the members of the board. But we do believe that sympathetic study and whole-hearted support of these plans in a broad way is essential to satisfactory cooperative marketing progress in agriculture."

**Cranberries** An editorial in New England Homestead for January 25 says:  
**in Mass-** "Massachusetts takes its place at the head of the line as the Nation's  
**achusetts** leading producer of cranberries, both canned and uncanned. So states a recent report from the horticultural manufacturers department of the Massachusetts Agricultural College. One of the outstanding changes in our habits of food buying during recent years is the remarkable increase in the use of canned products. It has extended throughout the entire category of human foods, and the cranberry is no exception. The report informs us that Massachusetts has approximately 14,200 acres of bogs and is canning the berries for sauce at the rate of more than eight million 21-ounce cans a year..."

**Dairy** An editorial in The Rural New York<sup>er</sup> for January 25 says: "At  
**Cattle** recent meetings we have heard much said about improving type in  
**Improve-** dairy cattle. The showyards and some other agencies have set up  
**ment** type standards. A very small percentage of cattle measures up to these useful but arbitrary standards, which affect the prices of purebreds sold publicly or privately. It is well known that thousands of the highest-producing cows, as well as thousands of the most useful breeding cows, would be hopelessly outclassed in the show ring. They would be 'off in type' or deficient in points called for by the standards. If breeders emphasize utility alone in improving their herds, they are not likely to be conspicuously strong in the show yards, and for this reason their surplus stock is likely to command comparatively low prices. If they concentrate on show type alone, many of their animals will be unsatisfactory or only fair as producers, for it is exceedingly difficult to breed large numbers of cattle that can win prominently at the shows, and also make exceptional milk records. For years a common procedure in purebred dairy herds has been to use the best producing cows available as a foundation for type improvement, the prime object being to improve type and at the same time retain high-producing ability. Since many foundation cows are off in type, progress in individual herds has been slow, but in the country as a whole it has been marked. Some breeders have begun to pursue a different course. They select from each year's heifer crop the best individuals, from a type standpoint, and then grow out and develop them as producers, and are content if they never make exceptional records. Since leading breeders are now pursuing at least two different paths toward the same goal, the rate of progress in improving both type and production should increase."

**Milk Versus** The British Medical Journal for January 11 says: "In the  
**Cod-Liver** Danish journal, Ugeskrift for Læger, H. R. Krogsgaard describes  
**Oil** an investigation he carried out on the relative value of milk and cod-liver oil to growing children. The subjects of the investigation, boys living under the same conditions in a school in Denmark, were divided into three groups, of which the first, containing thirty-four boys, received a daily extra ration of 9 oz. of fresh



milk, the second, containing thirty-three boys, served as control, and the third, containing eighteen boys, received a daily extra ration of a tablespoonful of cod-liver oil. The experiment was started on March 1 and ended on June 4. Once a month the boys were weighed and measured for height, and the permanence of the results was checked by measurements taken on June 30. In the first month the milk group forged ahead rapidly, with an average gain in weight of 7 lb. 5 oz., in contrast with the control group and the cod-liver oil group, whose average gain was only 1 lb.  $1\frac{1}{2}$  oz. and 12 oz. respectively. But on June 4 the differences were not so marked; the milk group failed to sustain its initial spurt, and its average gain was now only 2 lb. 6 oz.; of the control group it was  $3\frac{1}{2}$  oz., and of the cod-liver oil group it was 7 oz. On June 30, when the permanence of the result was tested, it was found that the differences in the three classes had been almost wiped out, the average gain of weight over the whole period for the three groups being respectively 1 lb.  $1\frac{1}{2}$  oz., 12 oz., and 14 oz. In respect of increased height the cod-liver oil group proved, in the long run, to be better than the milk group...."

West Indies-- A Port of Spain dispatch January 25 says: "Efforts toward co-  
Canada operation to develop the West Indies-Canada fruit and vegetables  
Fruit trade was revealed this week at a conference of agriculturists at  
Conference Trinidad. Growers from Demerara, Barbados, Bermuda and the Windward  
and Leeward Islands were convened at the College of Agriculture at  
Port of Spain by Secretary of State Passfield. Jamaica was not represented...."

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### Section 3

Depart- An editorial in Outdoor America for February says: "Score  
ment of another victory for the organized conservation forces! Secretary  
Agriculture Hyde has just announced a New Year's gift to the ducks and geese of  
North America. It is exactly what the Izaak Walton League and  
Outdoor America have been fighting for--a bag limit of fifteen ducks  
and four geese a day, with a possession limit of thirty and eight  
respectively, so that the new law will be enforceable...The Secretary's  
announcement states that 'the necessity for this reduction has become  
evident from exhaustive field investigations which have disclosed  
that waterfowl have not been holding their own in the past year.  
This reduction has been vigorously insisted upon by the leading game  
associations, the Izaak Walton League of America and others.' Twenty-  
nine States already have legislation reducing the bag below the former  
Federal limit. It is hoped that all States will adopt the same."

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Section 4  
MARKET QUOTATIONSFarm  
Products

Jan. 25.-- Livestock prices: Heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) medium, good and choice \$9.50 to \$10.25; light lights (130-160 lbs.) medium to choice \$9.50 to \$10.35; slaughter pigs (90-130 lbs.) medium, good and choice \$9.25 to \$10.25 (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations.)

Grain prices: No.1 dark northern spring wheat (13% protein) Minneapolis \$1.27 to \$1.30; No.2 red winter Kansas City \$1.26 to \$1.28; No.2 hard winter (12 $\frac{1}{2}$ % protein) Kansas City \$1.17 to \$1.18; No.2 hard winter (not on protein basis) Chicago \$1.22 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Kansas City \$1.16 to \$1.17; No.3 mixed corn Chicago 82 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Minneapolis 74 to 75¢; Kansas City 76 to 77¢; No.3 yellow corn Chicago 82 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to 84¢; Minneapolis 79 to 81¢; Kansas City 79 to 80 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No.3 white oats Chicago 44 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to 45 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Minneapolis 41 $\frac{3}{4}$  to 42 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; Kansas City 44 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 45 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes sold at \$2.70-\$3.35 per 100 pounds in eastern markets; mostly \$2.25-\$2.35 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$2.55-\$2.65 carlot sales in Chicago. New York and midwestern sacked yellow onions brought mostly \$2-\$2.25 per 100 pounds in consuming centers; \$1.50-\$1.85 in Chicago. New York Danish type cabbage ranged \$37-\$50 bulk per ton in terminal markets; mostly \$40 f.o.b. Rochester. Florida pointed type cabbage closed at \$1.75-\$2.25 per 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -bushel hamper in eastern cities. Texas round type \$4-\$4.25 per barrel crate in Chicago. Eastern Stayman apples sold at \$1.75-\$2.50 per bushel basket in eastern cities. New York Baldwins mostly \$1.75-\$2. Michigan Baldwins \$2-\$2.50 in Chicago.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 38¢; 91 score, 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; 90 score, 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Single Daisies, 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Young Americas, 22¢.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets was unchanged at 16.67¢ per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the price was 18.75¢. March future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 1 point to 17.25¢ and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 4 points to 17.05¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

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Vol. XXXVI, No. 23

Section 1

January 28, 1930.

**THE SECRETARY ON THE OUTLOOK** The press to-day reports: "Declaring that 'blind production' is the 'bane of agriculture,' Secretary of Agriculture Hyde closed the broadcasting of the 1930 Agricultural Outlook over 40 stations of the National Broadcasting Company yesterday with a plea for intelligent and informed utilization of this economic evidence which proves that 'if we are to conduct a profitable agriculture we must not only produce at lowest possible costs, but must also keep our production reasonably close to prospective domestic demand...'"

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**LEGGE ON RADIO** Restoration of the woodlot to the American farm was proposed in a radio talk yesterday by Alexander Legge, chairman of the Federal Farm Board, as one of several good ways to reduce the acreage planted to surplus crops. Such action on the part of farmers generally, he said, not only would result in helping them to get a better return for what they grow but would add materially to the future value of their farms. Mr. Legge participated in the program of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Department of Agriculture, broadcasting the Agricultural Outlook Report for 1930. (Press, Jan. 28.)

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**RAYON DUTY** Three attempts to lower the tariff rates on rayon filaments and yarns, the principal attack being made by Senator Wheeler of Montana, were defeated by the Senate yesterday. At the end of the debate, the finance committee rates, about the same as those in the House bill and marking a slight increase over the present duties, were approved without a record vote. (Press, Jan. 28.)

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**POTATO EMBARGO** A London dispatch to-day says: "Noel Buxton, British Minister of Agriculture, told the House of Commons yesterday that he could see no hope for the removal of the United States embargo on the importation of British potatoes. 'The embargo,' he said, 'is imposed on the grounds of disease, and therefore it is impossible to challenge the right of the importing country to control its imports.'..."

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**NEW SUN LAMP** The New York Times to-day says: "A new world era is to grow out of a small electric light bulb now being perfected in the laboratories of the National Lamp Works and the General Electric Company, Dr. M. Luckeish, director of lighting research for these concerns, told the convention of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers last night at New York. In this new era, as pictured by the scientist, a dark cellar can be transformed into as healthful a place, even in winter, as a hillside in the country under the summer sun. Colds and more serious ailments will diminish, nervous troubles will decrease and the life of man will be extended by many years..."

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## Section 2

Dairy  
Industry

An editorial in The Oregon Farmer for January 23 says: "Considerable uneasiness has taken place in the dairy industry during recent weeks over declining prices. The situation has reached a serious stage. Large supplies of butter in storage have sent quotations plunging to their lowest level in years. Butter manufacturers and storage concerns have sent out bulletins of alarm. Much of this agitation has had an earnest intention of doing something for the producer. Some of it savors of propaganda motives. In such a time as the present it is well to keep sight of good old-fashioned fundamentals. A first need is a general educational effort to tell the consumer that butter is plentiful and can be had at a most reasonable price. Mention of a 'surplus' is not advisable; neither is advertising the false belief that farmers themselves are large users of butter substitute. Such statements are not constructive to the dairy industry. Boost butter, talk butter, eat butter! This will accomplish the purpose of stimulating demand without entering into the negative aspects....As a sidelight of the present unfortunate situation, there is significance in the wide margin of spread between the price now being paid for butterfat in some localities and the price butter is sold for. Does not it make another point demonstrating the utter necessity for the producer to confide his future in cooperative marketing? It is easily conceivable that an interlocking federation of cooperative dairy associations throughout the country, each with a good representation of dairymen on its local membership roll, could become a potent factor in molding and controlling the future stability of dairying under correlating influences of the Farm Board. Will the dairy industry be the next branch of agriculture to so mobilize its forces?"

Naval  
Stores  
Conference

An editorial in The Florida Times-Union for January 15 says: "Jacksonville in the coming month will be the place of a notable and important gathering of men who are interested in the naval stores industry, one of Florida's most important industrial and commercial enterprises. These men will come from all sections of the United States and from foreign countries. For three days, in an international conference, the first of its kind, they will discuss naval stores and the problems connected therewith. This international conference of those interested in what are known as naval stores, the production and marketing and use of turpentine, rosin and by-products, will mark an important epoch in the history of this great industry...This conference will attract world-wide attention and interest, and no doubt every effort will be made to have it serve the useful purpose that its projectors and sponsors have in mind to accomplish."

Pedigreed  
Cattle

An editorial in The Rural New-Yorker for January 4 says: "At its annual meeting in Chicago last month, the Aberdeen-Angus registry association disclosed in the secretary's report that, during the year, pedigree animals were transferred to 1,404 new breeders in 43 States, Canada, Mexico, Cuba and Hawaii. Iowa heads the official list with 275 new breeders, Missouri being second with 153. New York State has 14 new breeders, Maine and Maryland seven each, Pennsylvania six, Massachusetts and Rhode Island four each, Vermont three, and Connecticut and New Hampshire two each. Altogether 49 farmers in the Eastern States joined the Aberdeen-Angus ranks in 1929. In the last five years these black, hornless cattle have aroused a considerable and





increasing interest among farmers in this region. Twenty years ago they were limited almost exclusively to a few Corn Belt States. Many 4-H club members in several counties in the East have done exceptionally with Aberdeen-Angus calves that they fattened and sold last year, and in 1928. The results of their work have received widespread publicity. Numerous farmers in this territory have also been impressed by the exhibits and prices of 4-H club boys' and breeders' Aberdeen-Angus fat yearlings at the last two Eastern States Expositions. 'Baby' beef steers of this breed will make a strong showing, along with Herefords and Shorthorns, at the 1930 New York State Fair."

Price  
Trends

Theodore M. Knappen, writing on "The Trail of the Price Trend" in The Magazine of Wall Street for January, says: "...Economists are generally agreed that commodity prices will continue to fall, following the World War, for a long period. But there is one factor in the prospect that has not been paralleled following previous great war periods, which may have a considerable effect on price levels. That is the factor of German reparation payments. Ultimately about four-fifths of the reparation money will reach the United States to discharge the Allies' war debts to the United States Government. The receipt of \$400,000,000 or \$500,000,000 annually of new money will tend to maintain the price level on a higher plane than would otherwise be the case, and relatively higher than that in the debtor countries. The higher level of prices here than abroad will, however, be far other than a blessing, for it will tend to increase the cost of production and encourage foreign competition both at home and abroad. To maintain business prosperity under the general downward pressure of prices, but on a higher plane than that of foreign countries will necessitate a determined continuation of the reduction of production costs which has been so notable since 1922--and a revolution in distribution. Another element of the situation that calls for careful consideration is the fact that prices, even though declining, give promise of being far more stable than they were throughout the Nineteenth Century. Not only is the composite price index becoming steadier and steadier, but there is far less variability among its component prices than formerly..."

Schilling  
Before  
Vermont  
Dairymen

An editorial in New England Homestead for January 25 says: "Appearing before the Vermont dairymen's annual meeting last week, W. F. Schilling, member of the Federal Farm Board, made a distinctly favorable impression....Important developments are likely to follow the visit of Mr. Schilling to New England. He had private conferences with some of our outstanding dairy leaders from which more will be heard later. With Vermont making such splendid strides toward more harmonious action, the Schilling visit was well timed. And Vermont is not the only New England State in which he is interested. While the N E M P A, the largest dairy group in New England, is a bargaining organization and hence not directly in line for financial aid from the Federal Board, it should profit indirectly through any movement which means better cooperation. For example, if all the dairy groups in Vermont were united and seeking a stabilized market there would be less opportunity for trouble than if each unit were trying to break into the market at varying prices and conditions. New England Homestead is glad to learn through a visit with Mr. Schilling that so far as the dairy industry is concerned there is no immediate intention of creating one super-dairy cooperative for the entire United States...."





Stock  
Market

An editorial in The Magazine of Wall Street for January 25 says: "...The secret of the present market is to be found in the highly selective type of buying that is keeping the market alive from day to day, while investors and professionals are trying to uncover the issues which will be favored with the best conditions in 1930. At the same time, the market is forced to absorb liquidation, in the general house-cleaning of issues that have failed to make good and which show no particular promise of doing any better in the current year. As the result of these tendencies we may expect to see a continuance of a very selective market for the immediate future--a market that will show greater respect for materialized earning power and individual prospects than at any time in recent stock market history. In addition to the voluntary liquidation that continues to dribble into the market, we have seen effective drives against some of the pivotal stocks that lack definite assurance of a satisfactory earnings showing for the future. Even the favored groups and the more fortunately situated industries seem to harbor one or more of such issues. It is not unlikely that more of these weak spots will be uncovered in the market during the coming weeks and until the market has passed through that trial we do not look confidently to a strong upward movement...."

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### Section 3

Department  
of Agricul-  
ture

In announcing the address to be delivered by Secretary Hyde before the convention of the Illinois Agricultural Association and associated companies at Springfield next Friday, The Illinois Agricultural Association Record for January says: "...Secretary of Agriculture Arthur M. Hyde will make his first appearance before an important gathering of Illinois farmers. He will speak at the luncheon in the Arsenal Friday noon. Secretary Hyde is doing a great deal of independent thinking on agricultural questions. The speeches he has delivered since becoming a member of the Hoover Cabinet have been courageous, pointed, and filled with sound thought. More thorough organization of farmers, and control of crop surpluses have been the keynotes of his previous statements. He is using his influence to curb Government reclamation projects that only aggravate the surplus question. Visitors and delegates to the I. A. A. meeting may expect to hear an important message from Mr. Hyde, coming as it will after six months' experience with the Agricultural Marketing Act and the Federal Farm Board....A number of State officials, including Governor Emmerson, and leaders of contemporary organizations, have been invited to the convention as guests of the association...."

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# Section 4 MARKET QUOTATIONS

## Farm Products

Jan. 27.--Livestock prices: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers; steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$12.25 to \$15.50; cows, good and choice \$8.25 to \$10.50; heifers (850 lbs. down) good and choice \$12.50 to \$15; vealers, good and choice \$13.75 to \$16.75; feeder and stocker cattle steers, good and choice \$10.50 to \$11.50; heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) medium, good and choice \$9.40 to \$10.15; light lights (130 to 160 lbs.) medium to choice \$9.50 to \$10.30; slaughter pigs (90-130 lbs.) medium, good and choice \$9 to \$10.15 (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations). Slaughter sheep and lambs: Lambs, good and choice (84 lbs. down) \$12.50 to \$13.50, feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice \$10.50 to \$12.65.

Grain prices: No.2 red winter wheat Kansas City \$1.25 to \$1.27; No.2 hard winter (12 $\frac{1}{2}$ % protein) Kansas City \$1.15 $\frac{1}{2}$  to \$1.17; No.2 hard winter (not on protein basis) Kansas City \$1.14 $\frac{1}{2}$  to \$1.15 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; No.3 mixed corn Minneapolis 73 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 74 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Kansas City 75 to 76¢; No.3 yellow corn Chicago 82 to 85¢; Minneapolis 78 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 80 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Kansas City 79 to 80¢; No.3 white oats Chicago 43 to 45¢; Minneapolis 40  $\frac{7}{8}$  to 41  $\frac{7}{8}$ ¢; Kansas City 44 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 45 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; St. Louis No.2 hard winter \$1.23 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; St. Louis No.2 red winter \$1.28 to \$1.30.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes sold at \$2.70-\$3.35 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; \$2.25-\$2.30 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$2.35-\$2.65 carlot sales in Chicago; \$2.35 f.o.b. Waupaca. New York Danish type cabbage closed at \$40-\$50 bulk per ton in terminal markets; \$42-\$43 f.o.b. Rochester. Florida pointed type mostly \$2-\$2.50 per 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -bushel hamper in eastern markets. Texas round type \$4-\$4.25 per crate in Chicago. New York yellow onions sold at \$1.90-\$2.25 per 100-round sack in eastern cities; \$1.75-\$1.85 f.o.b. Rochester. Midwestern yellows \$1.75-\$2.25 in consuming centers. New York Rhode Island Greening apples sold at \$6.25-\$6.75 per barrel in New York City; Baldwins \$5-\$6. Michigan Baldwins \$2-\$2.50 per bushel basket in Chicago.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets declined 17 points to 16.50¢ per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the price stood at 19.07¢. March future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 18 points to 17.07¢ and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 18 points to 16.87¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 38¢; 91 score, 37¢; 90 score, 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Single Daisies, 21 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢ to 21 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; Young Americas, 22¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)





# DAILY DIGEST

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Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

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Vol. XXXVI, No. 24

Section 1

January 29, 1930.

## OIL AND FAT TARIFFS

The press to-day reports: "Advocating a duty of 45 per cent ad valorem on fats and oils, including copra and coconut oils from the Philippines, Senator Sheppard of Texas declared in the Senate yesterday that such a rate was essential as a measure of protection to American agriculture....The Senate, by unanimous consent, returned to paragraph 54 of the chemical schedule, dealing with vegetable oils, and defeated by vote of 49 to 26 an amendment offered by Senator Thomas of Idaho, proposing increases in all of the rates involved. As the paragraph was originally adopted, it imposed a rate of 9½ cents a gallon on olive oil, and 3.7 cents a pound on linseed oil. The latter rate was changed to 4.5 cents a pound on motion of Senator Barkley of Kentucky. These rates will stand, subject to review by the Senate when the chemical schedule comes up for reconsideration for individual amendments...."

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## BOULDER DAM PLAN

The press to-day says: "The proposal of Ray Lyman Wilbur, Secretary of the Interior, to allot the waterpower developed at Boulder Dam to private public utility interests, it was charged in the Senate yesterday, amounts to virtual nullification of the act by which Congress authorized the huge project at a cost of \$165,000,000. The Southern California Edison Co. is the chief beneficiary under the Wilbur allocation plan. The charges were made by Senators Norris of Nebraska, and Johnson of California...."

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## THE PRESIDENT ON EMPLOYMENT

President Hoover announced yesterday that reports he has received from the Department of Labor show an increase of 3.3 per cent in employment throughout the country for the week ending January 13, over the preceding week, according to the press to-day. "I regard it as an encouraging sign," the President said. "This upward trend of employment is current in practically every industry. There are several which do not show increases, but they generally are classified as small industries."

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## STONE ON TOBACCO MARKETING

Until they act collectively in producing and marketing their product, Burley tobacco growers will never have stability from year to year in the prices they receive, James C. Stone, vice-chairman, Federal Farm Board, said in an address prepared for delivery this morning, before the Farmers' Week Meeting held at the college of agriculture, Lexington, Ky. The same thing is true as to producers of other agricultural commodities, he added. In addition to collective action, Mr. Stone said he regards it of vital importance that farmers produce only crops and livestock best adapted to the sections in which they live. Kentuckians, he said, have "a natural advantage over other sections in the production of blue-grass seed, race horses, Burley tobacco, sheep, lambs and wool, hemp, and possibly other products, but when it comes to wheat it is impossible for us to compete with the great wheat-growing sections of the Middle West."

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## Section 2

Cotton  
Industry

William R. Basset, textiles expert for the Hoover Committee on Waste Elimination, is the subject of an interview by Samuel Crowther on "What's Wrong With Textiles" in World's Work for February. He is quoted as saying: "A few years ago I made a survey of the cotton industry to determine the extent to which such economies could be achieved by a proposed consolidation which would cover all functions from the buying of raw cotton to the purchase by the consumer. I found that 14 per cent of these elements could be eliminated completely and 62 per cent of them very greatly reduced. Furthermore, great advantages accrue from the ability of each element in a vertical merger to plan its production. Each mill knows definitely beforehand what and how much it will produce. It can schedule production months ahead. The next mill in line is equally benefited by being sure of an uninterrupted supply of the right quality of materials in the right quantities at the right time, so that it too can plan its production effectively and economically. The economies and other advantages from consolidation are in no wise merely theory. They have been proved many times. Those who have studied them most closely are generally agreed that the greatest possible benefit from a merger can not be realized until the integration from one end to the other of the production and distribution stream is absolutely complete. That means that the consolidation movement in industry must continue until it has reached its economic limit. In the cotton industry the limit at one end is obviously the raw-cotton buyer; the limit at the other end is the retail store. There is already a tendency on the part of some of the chain organizations to go into cotton manufacturing just to insure supplies at reasonable prices. None of them wants to do this, for the general experience of retailers in manufacturing has not been happy. However, the industry is only to a small degree really serving. And whenever an industry does not serve, its more powerful customers begin to take it over. In a word, the textile business simply needs the organization of modern large-scale business."

Cuban Onion  
and Garlic  
Duty

The Habana Press has published a decree which will increase the rate of import duty on onions and garlic imported from the United States between November 16 and June 15, inclusive, of each year, from \$1 to \$4 per gross kilos, and during the remainder of the year from \$1 to \$1.20 per gross kilos (kilo equals 2 1/5 pounds), according to a cable received by the Department of Commerce from Commercial Attache Todd at Habana. The decree is expected to become effective three days after its official promulgation. (Press, Jan. 28.)

Dairy  
Industry  
In Okla-  
homa

An editorial in Farm and Ranch for January 25 says: "Oklahoma has started out in the dairy industry with the idea that farmers will be interested in what the college and the extension and experiment services have to offer for their benefit. The A. & M. College at Stillwater has already made an enviable record in its animal husbandry work. It is now attacking dairy problems with the same vim and energy. Besides giving instructions in dairying at the college and doing the necessary research work at the experiment station, the extension service, under Director D. P. Trent, is placing dairy specialists in each of the four extension service districts of the



State. These men will study the problems in their various districts, working through county agents, encourage the production of feedstuffs, and instruct in proper feeding and care of dairy animals. They will also encourage the organization of testing associations and in many other ways assist in bringing about low cost in the production of quality milk and cream. This new move on the part of Oklahoma gives to that State, about one-fourth the size of Texas, at least four more dairy specialists than serve their southern neighbor, whose time will be entirely devoted to the interests of Oklahoma farmers. With this advantage Oklahoma should eventually become, not only one of the most prominent dairy States in the Union, but one of the most prosperous."

Fruit Fly  
Protec-  
tion

An editorial in Florida Times-Union for January 27 says: "... Quite recently the commissioners of agriculture in the gulf tier of States held a meeting in Montgomery, Ala., to discuss the fight on the fruit fly in Florida. Commenting on this meeting and the matters considered, the Houston (Tex.) Post-Dispatch said: 'The commissioners need to be vigilant in adopting protective measures against an invasion of this pest. It has appeared at various places in the world, and wherever it has appeared, it has brought disaster to the fruit growing industry. It is one of the most destructive enemies of the citrus fruit tree that the producers have ever encountered. Citrus fruit is an important crop along the Gulf coast and in the Rio Grande Valley section of Texas, and it is becoming more important each year. It is a source of wealth destined to add greatly to the prosperity of all this region, if the trees can be kept clear of damaging pests, such as the Mediterranean fruit fly. The Gulf Coast States and the Pacific coast citrus fruit districts have a great deal at stake in this fight on the invaders, and the departments of agriculture of the States referred to are justified in maintaining quarantines against Florida as long as they believe there is danger of the pest being introduced into their orchards. At this time there are no evidences of the presence of the fly in Florida. The Federal Government has carried on a war to eradicate it from the districts in the Peninsula State in which it made its appearance a year or more ago, and Federal officials believe their campaign against it has been successful. Until State officials are likewise convinced, they are under a duty to continue their protective measures. The foregoing is a fair statement of the matter as it stands to-day. Florida is by no means the only State that is concerned, although the brunt of fruit fly affliction, as well as the work of eradication of this pest, has fallen on this State. Other States, quite naturally, do not want to be made to suffer similarly and, therefore, are not to be condemned for taking what may appear like drastic action in whatever way that is deemed best for the protection of their fruit and vegetable growers...."

Master  
Farmers

An editorial in Pennsylvania Farmer for January 25 says: "At Trenton last week four New Jersey farmers were presented Master Farmer medals by Pennsylvania Farmer in cooperation with the American Agriculturist. This week at Harrisburg 10 farmers from Pennsylvania and one each from Maryland and Delaware will be honored in like manner. On February fifth three West Virginia farmers will be named and given medals, all these events taking place at the time of the





annual farmers' state-wide meetings. Without exception these Master Farmers are pioneers in some phase of agriculture. They have broken away from the traditions of the past, set their faces toward the future and applied the tools of science with the will for achievement which has characterized the pathfinders of all time. Not alone are these men the pioneers of a new era, since they are but a few of the hundreds nominated by neighbors as worthy of honor. This army is working out the answer to the 'agricultural problem'; its members are surveying new territory and by their example are giving us a promise of a better day in farming."

Potato  
Overpro-  
duction

An editorial in The Progressive Farmer for January 18 says: "In The Progressive Farmer of December 21 we called attention to the warning of R. B. Etheridge, chief of the North Carolina Division of Markets, against an overproduction of early Irish potatoes. Even now there is some evidence of intentions to plant beyond a safe acreage. The southern farmer is suffering from overproduction of peanuts, tobacco, and cotton, and the inevitably low prices that follow. Mr. Etheridge said we 'should not plant over 35,000 acres of the early 1930 crop,' and we now offer the suggestion that growers who are not experienced in the culture of early potatoes let the crop alone or at least plant very lightly. Not many who produced early potatoes in 1928 will soon forget their disappointment and losses from the high yield and low price of that year's crop, and the early potato growers of 1929 are still enjoying the profits from their crop which was marketed at a price averaging about 100 per cent higher than the 1928 crop. But there is another cause of losses to the grower, and this is due to the one-sided inspection plan. 'Point of origin' inspection under Federal authority has been of great benefit to producer, buyer, and consumer alike. On the other hand there is great need for protecting the producer who ships on consignment by safeguarding him at the point of delivery as well as at point of origin."

Reforestation

In South  
Dakota

An editorial in Commercial West for January 18 says: "South Dakota will be enriched by the beauty and utility of trees, if the proposal of Frank D. Kriebs, secretary of agriculture for that State, is carried out. In a recent statement to the press of South Dakota he urges that its prairie vastness be silhouetted with spacious groves on every farm. He urges that tree planting this coming spring be made a state-wide enterprise. Not only will tree planting prove a blessing to the people of South Dakota, but under the provisions of a law enacted by the 1917 legislature, they will receive a bounty of \$5 per acre for a period of ten years for each acre planted to trees. It is a fine thing to do to plant trees, especially in areas where none has grown naturally, and we hope that people of South Dakota heed Secretary Kriebs' appeal to beautify every farm home with a beautiful grove."

Road  
Develop-  
ment in  
South  
Dakota

An editorial in The Daily Argus-Leader (Sioux Falls, S.Dak.) for January 17 says: "Few forecasters would have been so optimistic as to predict a good roads program as extensive as that which has been conducted in South Dakota. The progress that has been made is certainly much in advance of estimates and truly marvelous. Gravel roads now connect all the major cities of the State with extremely few



communities that do not have one or more gravel routes entering them. General travel is now possible on all-gravel roads on trips of some distance. The value of the improved roads in South Dakota is almost beyond comprehension. They have facilitated transportation. They have brought sections of the State closer together. Marketing of farm products is on a much better basis. Travel, once restricted, is now common. Places, once unknown, no longer belong in that category. The interesting Black Hills country has been made available to residents of the State as well as those of other States..."

### Section 3 MARKET QUOTATIONS

#### Farm Products

Jan. 28.--Livestock prices: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers; steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$12.50 to \$15.50; cows, good and choice \$8 to \$10.50; heifers (650 lbs. down) good and choice \$12 to \$15; vealers, good and choice \$12 to \$16; feeder and stocker cattle steers, good and choice \$10.50 to \$11.50; heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) medium, good and choice \$9.50 to \$10.30; light lights (150-160 lbs.) medium to choice \$9.60 to \$10.50; slaughter pigs (90-130 lbs.) medium, good and choice \$9 to \$10.15 (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations). Slaughter sheep and lambs: Lambs, good and choice (84 lbs. down) \$12 to \$13.15; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice \$10.50 to \$12.50.

Grain prices: No.1 dark northern spring wheat (13% protein) Minneapolis \$1.25½ to \$1.28½; No.2 red winter Kansas City \$1.24 to \$1.26; No.2 hard winter (12½% protein) Kansas City \$1.15½ to \$1.16; No.2 hard winter (not on protein basis) Chicago \$1.20½; Kansas City \$1.14 to \$1.14½; No.3 mixed corn Minneapolis 73½ to 74½¢; Kansas City 75½ to 77¢; No.3 yellow corn Chicago 82¢; Minneapolis 78½ to 80½¢; Kansas City 79½ to 81¢; No.3 white oats Chicago 44½ to 45¢; Minneapolis 41½ to 42½¢; Kansas City 43½ to 44½¢.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes sold at \$2.70-\$3.35 per 100 pounds in eastern markets; \$2.25-\$2.30 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$2.55-\$2.70 carlot sales in Chicago; mostly \$2.35 f.o.b. Waupaca. Maryland and Delaware yellow sweet potatoes sold at \$1.10-\$1.60 per bushel hamper in eastern cities. Tennessee Nancy Halls, house cured, \$1.35-\$1.50 in the Middle West. New York Danish type cabbage closed at \$45-\$58 bulk per ton in terminal markets; \$45-\$50 f.o.b. Rochester. Florida pointed type \$1.75-\$2.50 per 1½-bushel hamper in eastern cities. Texas round type \$4-\$4.25 per crate in Chicago. New York Baldwin apples brought \$5-\$6 per barrel in New York City; Greenings \$6.25-\$6.75. Michigan Baldwins \$2-\$2.50 per bushel basket in Chicago.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets declined 12 points to 16.38¢ per lb. On the same day last year the price stood at 18.67¢. March future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 12 points to 16.95¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 13 points to 16.74¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 37½¢; 91 score, 37¢; 90 score, 36½¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 17½ to 18¢; Single Daisies, 21¼ to 21½¢; Young Americas, 22¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)





# DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

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Vol. XXXVI, No. 25

Section 1

January 30, 1930.

## FEDERAL ROAD FUNDS

The press to-day reports: "Under the terms of a bill passed by the Senate yesterday, the Government will expend \$300,000,000 in the next three years in the improvement of roads, in cooperation with the States. Of this total \$50,000,000 will be disbursed before July 1, in addition to the \$75,000,000 already made available for the current fiscal year. Of the rest, \$125,000,000 will be expended in the fiscal year 1932 and a like amount in the fiscal year 1933, making a three-year total of \$375,000,000. The bill, which has already passed the House, increases from \$15,000 to \$25,000 the amount per mile that may be used in road building. Testimony before the House roads committee showed that \$15,000 a mile was not always ample for building projects in which the Federal Government joined with the States and proved inadequate in many instances, so that highways had to be widened...."

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## MINT GROWERS TO UNITE

A South Bend, Ind., dispatch to the press to-day says: "F. F. Fribble of Starke County, Ind., was elected temporary chairman of the Northern Indiana and Southern Michigan mint growers at a meeting at South Bend. The meeting was preliminary to one to be held on February 6 to organize the growers. With 90 per cent of the peppermint oil used in the United States produced within a radius of fifty miles of South Bend, the organization to be formed will be designed practically to control the output of the oil."

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## BRITISH ECONOMIC COUNCIL

An Associated Press dispatch to-day from London says: "The Economic Advisory Council, upon which Prime Minister MacDonald counts greatly for the successful solution of Great Britain's economic ills, will consist of five members of the Cabinet and other persons chosen by the Prime Minister because of their special knowledge and experience in industry and economics....The chairman of the council will be the Prime Minister. The other Cabinet members will be the Chancellor of the Exchequer; the Lord Privy Seal, who is now engaged in the unemployment problem; the President of the Board of Trade and the Minister of Agriculture. Such other ministers as may be summoned from time to time by the Prime Minister also will work on the council."

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## FOOD COST IN FRANCE

The annual expenditure for human food in France amounts to about 115 billion francs (\$4,600,000,000), and that for feeding-stuffs to about 30 billion (\$1,200,000,000), a grand total of 145 billion (\$5,800,000,000). The cost of all public services is only about one-fifth of this. (Jour. of Home Econ., Feb.)

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## Section 2

Electric  
Service in  
Homes

The extent and distribution of electric service are roughly indicated by the estimate recently made by the National Electric Light Association of the number of all homes in the United States, the number of domestic consumers (as nearly as can be calculated from the records of the electric light companies) and the approximate extent to which the homes in the various States are now electrified, with special computations for farms. This analysis shows that at the end of June, 19,430,000, or 67 per cent of the 28,808,000 homes in the United States, were wired and received electric service daily. During 1928 more than one million domestic consumers were added to the lines of the light and power companies, which, added to the number of homes receiving electric service for the first time during the previous seven years, means that from January 1, 1920, to December 31, 1928, no less than 9,647,000 American homes were electrified. In certain States, such as New Jersey, New York, and California, practically all homes are wired. As regards electricity on the farm, at the beginning of 1929, electric service was supplied to 7.2 per cent of the 6,315,050 farms of the country. (Eloise Davison, in Journal of Home Econ., Feb.)

Farm  
Board and  
Futures

Alan H. Temple is the author of "The Farm Board and The Futures Markets" in Commerce and Finance for January 29. He says in part: "With one rather academic reservation, members of the Federal Farm Board last week disabused the cotton and grain trades of any idea that the system of marketing to be established under the Farm Board regime would ignore, or displace in any way, the futures markets as at present constituted. They praised the service of the exchanges and announced that they would continue to use the very necessary hedging facilities provided. In the next breath they qualified the announcement by stating their belief that under a 100-per cent cooperative marketing system the futures exchanges could be dispensed with. This pronouncement of the Farm Board's intent naturally gratifies those who have created and keep going the futures exchanges, to provide price insurance in the merchandising of agricultural commodities. And the qualifying statement need cause no alarm. It is among those outgivings which are interesting, if true. It is not likely even to be put to the test for such a long time to come that the present generation of future brokers need not worry. Carl Williams, cotton member of the board, and James C. Stone, vice chairman, were the men who made public the intentions of the board with respect to the use of the futures markets. Both stated in positive terms the economic service which futures trading performs and announced without qualification that the services of the exchanges would be employed by the central cooperative bodies set up under Farm Board auspices to market cotton and wheat...."

Klein on  
Modern  
Industry

Last Sunday night Dr. Julius Klein, Assistant Secretary of Commerce, told a radio audience that, despite the apparent drawbacks of the "machine age," it had provided living standards never before equaled. He believed that "the new jobs brought into being by our steadily mounting levels of living should eventually take care of all the men and women displaced by the machine." In an editorial on the talk, The Philadelphia Ledger for January 28 says:



"This is encouraging, though it may not mitigate at all the hardships admittedly inseparable from the 'rise of the mechanical robot.' How large a place the robot already occupies Doctor Klein illustrated by the statement that in one automobile frame plant only 200 men are required to supervise the production of between 7,000 and 9,000 frames daily, whereas in a European plant 200 men turn out only thirty-five frames a day. Obviously readjustments are in order, and it is gratifying to reflect that the problems presented are engaging the minds of practical men in industry and government...."

## Russia

Commerce and Finance for January 15 says: "While Walter Duranty relates in the New York Times the resumption of militant socialization policies by the Soviet Government and its plans to end all private trade in the country, as a result of which he looks for a social upheaval in the spring, and from Germany comes the story of a plot to ruin the Soviet Government's plans by flooding the country with counterfeit notes, Raphael Abramovitch, Russian Socialist leader who has been living in Germany as a member of the foreign delegation and central committee of the Russian Social Democratic party opposed to the present regime, states in the Times his conviction that the Soviet Government is 'facing a showdown' and must face toward the Right or meet its Waterloo. The government's victories, he says, are on paper, with results that are sad. The five-year industrial program may be more successful in spots than the agricultural experiment, but the situation will remain unsolved because the respective branches of Soviet industry do not synchronize and do not correspond to the actual needs of the country. The reason, he says, is lack of capital, poor organization, poor management and poor technical equipment. The unemployed number 7,000,000 and the Soviet Government can find no way to put them at productive work. No one can get any government aid or secure machinery or equipment for any kind of productive enterprise unless he is persona grata to the government. Speaking of the repressive measures of the government in forcing through its programs, he says that there have been over 500 executions in the last six weeks for 'obstructing the government.' The Russian press is assailing the failure of industry to meet the government's program."

## Stockyards

An editorial in The Daily-Argus Leader (Sioux Falls, S.Dak.) for January 13 says: "Thursday of last week set a new record in the volume of truck business handled at the Sioux Falls Stockyards, an institution that has been in operation for 15 years. The record of Thursday, however, lasted only until Friday when hog receipt records of all classes went overboard to give way for new marks. Last week as a whole proved to be one of the largest ever recorded at the local yards. The Sioux Falls Stockyards is a South Dakota institution that is growing in scope and importance. It should. South Dakota is a great hog State and there is no reason why there shouldn't be a great hog market within the borders of the State. The growth of the local yards is a matter of real interest. It provides a closer market for thousands of hog and cattle men. The development of this business here adds another large concern to those that are being developed in South Dakota. Good roads have facilitated the marketing of livestock here. Railroads have extended some cooperation in the promotion of





this market. Many South Dakotans have expressed a desire to do their marketing here and the territory in the field of the local yards has been constantly expanding. Transportation outlets to new areas are being opened regularly. The local yards are developing an excellent reputation for close attention to the interests of their customers. This is one of the reasons for the expansion of business. In the years to come, the Sioux Falls Stockyards should grow steadily."

#### Trees

An editorial in Michigan Farmer for January 18 says: "When a man gives the schools of his county 25,000,000 seedling trees, when he supplies 4,500,000 to the Boy Scouts, and when he generously backs up a big forestry movement put on by the Kiwanis Club, that man, we would say, has faith in trees. Such a man is Frank Betz of Indiana. We need men with faith in trees. Michigan needs them most urgently--not one man, but hundreds and thousands of them. Farmers in particular should be strong for tree crops. Trees put value in waste land; furnish products that are in increasing demand; cut down the acres to be used for growing other crops now produced in excess; and can be cared for largely by winter labor that is now wasted. Tying our faith to trees shows a high type of social genius, and is bound to be good business."

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#### Section 3

#### Department of Agriculture

In a review of the Annual Report of the Bureau of Home Economics, Journal of Home Economics for February says: "...The services rendered by publications, correspondence, and exhibits from the bureau have continued on the excellent level of previous years. The editorial traditions inherited from the pioneer days of the nutrition work of the department are maintaining the emphasis on accuracy and clearness of statement, especially in popular bulletins. The recent improvement in the appearance of the latter may be said to set new standards for this phase of the department's work and are likely to influence those of other bureaus, to the increase of their usefulness. In the department's radio service, the bureau furnished during the year 140 menus and 78 new recipes, not to mention radio talks given by members of the staff for the noon-hour programs broadcast over an extensive network. The correspondence of the bureau has increased over 50 per cent and has called for answers to over 15,000 letters asking for information on a wide range of home economics topics. Considering the small size of the bureau staff, the extent and quality of these services speak well for its value as a clearing-house for home economics."

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# Section 4

## MARKET QUOTATIONS

### Farm Products

Jan. 29.--Livestock prices: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers; steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$12.50 to \$15.50; cows, good and choice \$8 to \$10.50; heifers (850 lbs. down) good and choice \$11.75 to \$14.50; vealers, good and choice \$12 to \$16; feeder and stocker cattle steers, good and choice \$10.50 to \$11.50; heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) medium, good and choice \$9.50 to \$10.30; light lights (130-160 lbs.) medium to choice \$9.50 to \$10.50; slaughter pigs (90-130 lbs.) medium, good and choice \$9 to \$10 (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations). Slaughter sheep and lambs: Lambs, good and choice (84 lbs. down) \$12 to \$13; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice \$10.50 to \$12.50.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes sold at \$2.70-\$3.35 per 100 pounds in eastern markets; \$2.25-\$2.30 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$2.55-\$2.70 carlot sales in Chicago; mostly \$2.35 f.o.b. Waupaca. New York Danish type cabbage closed at \$45-\$58 bulk per ton in terminal markets; \$45-\$50 f.o.b. Rochester. Florida pointed type \$1.75-\$2.50 per 1½-bushel hamper in eastern cities. Texas round type \$4-\$4.25 per crate in Chicago. New York Baldwin apples brought \$5-\$6 per barrel in New York City; Greenings \$6.25-\$6.75. Michigan Baldwins \$2-\$2.50 per bushel basket in Chicago. New York Danish type cabbage closed at \$50-\$60 bulk per ton in eastern markets; \$48-\$50 f.o.b. Rochester. Florida pointed type \$2-\$2.25 per 1½-bushel hamper in New York City.

Average price Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets declined 38 points to 16¢ per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the price was 18.60¢ per lb. March future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 39 points to 16.56¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 41 points to 16.33¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 37½¢; 91 score, 37¢; 90 score, 36¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 17½¢ to 18¢; Single Daisies, 21¼¢ to 21½¢; Young Americas, 22¢.

Grain prices: No.1 dark northern spring wheat (13% protein) Minneapolis \$1.25 to \$1.25½; No.2 red winter Kansas City \$1.23 to \$1.24; No.2 hard winter (12½% protein) Kansas City \$1.14½ to \$1.16; No.2 hard winter (not on protein basis) \$1.13 to \$1.14 Kansas City. No.3 mixed corn Minneapolis 73 to 74¢; Kansas City 75½ to 76½¢; No.3 yellow corn Chicago 81½ to 83¢; Minneapolis 78 to 80¢; Kansas City 79½ to 80½¢; No.3 white oats Chicago 43 to 44½¢; Minneapolis 39 3/8 to 40 7/8¢; Kansas City 44 to 45¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)





# DAILY DIGEST

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Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

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Vol. XXXVI, No. 26

Section 1

January 31, 1930.

## BEAN MARKETING ORGANIZATION

The Federal Farm Board January 29 approved organization plans for a national association to merchandise dry beans which were submitted by representatives of cooperatives in the bean industry. (A.P., Jan. 30.)

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## EZEKIEL TO FARM BOARD

The press to-day reports that Dr. Mordecai Ezekiel, senior agricultural economist in the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Department of Agriculture, was named yesterday as assistant chief economist of the Federal Farm Board. He will assume his duties tomorrow as assistant to Dr. Joseph S. Davis, formerly of the Food Research Institute of Leland Stanford University, who is the board's chief economist.

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## PARKWAY LEG- ISLATION

The press to-day reports that the House yesterday passed the Cranston bill authorizing \$23,000,000 for the development of a George Washington Memorial Parkway along the Potomac and for the purchase of park lands within Washington. The bill now goes to the Senate.

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## YALE FORESTRY GIFTS

A New Haven dispatch to-day reports that three gifts to the Yale School of Forestry announced yesterday include a \$100,000 endowment received from Mr. and Mrs. Starling W. Childs of New York City; increase of his foundation by Charles Lathrop Pack of Lakewood, N.J., to \$325,000, and the transfer to the school of a tract of forest land in Tolland and Windham Counties, Connecticut, aggregating nearly 8,000 acres, by George Howitt Myers of Washington. The report says: "These gifts, all closely related in purpose, constitute a new project, supplementing and greatly strengthening the work and facilities of the School of Forestry, the university announced..."

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## SCHOOL CHILDREN TO PLANT TREES

School children in Rowan County, North Carolina, have been organized to plant walnut trees, according to the press of January 31.

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## INTERNATIONAL BANK

A Basel, Switzerland, dispatch to-day says there is every reason to suppose that the Bank for International Settlements, set up under the Young reparations plan, will open in Basel for business April 1.

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## FARM IMPLEMENT EXPORTS

Exports of agricultural implements from the United States during December were valued at \$12,273,469, an increase of almost \$3,000,000 over the amount of December, 1928, according to the agricultural implement division of the Department of Commerce. (Press, Jan. 30.)

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## Section 2

Coyotes in  
Alaska

An editorial in Hunter-Trader-Trapper for February says: "Wild animals, as well as human beings, are disposed to migrate and to occupy new territory which may appeal to them as offering more possibilities than their previous habitat. Alaska is experiencing a manifestation of this tendency in an unwelcome invasion by the coyote, common to our western plains but until recently unknown in the far North. The first coyotes entered Alaska in 1915, it is claimed, finding their way from Yukon territory in northern Canada into the headwaters of the Tanana River and down the valley of the Yukon throughout almost its entire length and have invaded other sections of Alaska, including the valley of the Yukon throughout almost its entire length and have invaded other sections of Alaska, including the valley of the Porcupine of the north and the Menai peninsula on the south. They have invaded the headwaters of the Kuskokwim River and are preying upon the reindeer which graze in the vicinity of Norton Bay. Fur-bearing animals suffer from this invasion, particularly the fox, which are frequently entirely driven out of their normal range, and the fur industry which depends greatly upon the fox suffers accordingly. The great breeding area of migratory waterfowl in the delta of the Yukon is threatened. The devastation which might reasonably be expected should these animals overrun the nesting grounds of waterfowl would seriously impair the normal hatch of birds. Alaska and the Department of Agriculture of the United States Government are keenly alive to the situation. Congress has made a small appropriation of \$5,000 for the present fiscal year to carry on predatory animal control work in Alaska, which has been supplemented by an appropriation of \$30,000 by the Territorial government of Alaska for the biennial period ending March 31, 1931..."

Farm Ma-  
chinery

An editorial in The Florida Times-Union for January 29 says: "Reference to the present as the 'machine age' and rather generally presuming that the use of machinery, now doing a thousand things that were done by hand a few years ago, and faster and better; it has not usually been thought that the machine has reached the farm. This is wrong. The machine is invading the farm lands, even as it gained greater hold in factories and workshops. Tractors and trucks have come to be as familiar in the rural sections as automobiles on the highways and city streets. Of course there are not yet as many farmers using machinery to a considerable extent as would be the case of manufacturers, but the horse and mule are being steadily displaced, and methods of farming change rapidly as the tractor and the truck are introduced. It is remarked in a report made by the American Research Foundation that the use of machine power on American farms, in the form of trucks and tractors, has increased 127 per cent in the last five years....According to the report, the East North Central States, composed of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin lead in the use of trucks and tractors, as gauged by work done in these States, doing 51 per cent of the total horsepower work on their farms with this kind of power equipment. The South Atlantic States rank second with 49 per cent; the New England States come next with 46 per cent, although the actual amount of work done on farms is smaller than any other section of the United States. The Pacific Coast States of Washington, Oregon and California rank fourth with 44 per cent, and the Middle Atlantic States rank fifth



with 43 per cent. Quite interesting and satisfactory it is to find, through this authoritative source, that the South Atlantic States are among the most progressive and have turned to the tractor and truck more quickly and effectively than some of the other States....The machine age has done a great deal to raise the standard of living for all who are concerned with manufactured products, and it seems as though the machine when adopted by the farmer would better conditions in agriculture."

#### Flour Production

Earl Chapin May is the author of "Making The Steff of Life" in World's Work for February. He says in part: "The public is not interested in the figures of flour production except as they concern the possibility of the creation of a trust in the production of a prime food requirement. This country fully realizes the necessity of using large means to accomplish large results, and supplying the bread of its population is a large undertaking. Considering the formation of corporations, the public is rightly concerned, however, in determining whether such growths are malign or beneficent--a legitimate and natural development of trade conditions and trends, or an attempt to establish a monopoly which will react upon the consumer in forcing up the price of the food he eats. The largest of our milling companies disclaims any intantion to control the price of flour through its ability to manufacture in large quantities, nor does it count for its future success upon being able to get a higher price than is dictated and controlled by competition. That it shall make a fair profit from its operations is, of course, essential to its continued existence. This it expects to earn by the practice of economies in mass production--by the reduction of overhead charges and the elimination of waste in administration, manufacturing, and merchandising...Hence it seems more than ever necessary that millers should have a strong degree of unified, centralized organization and movement; the many must work and serve as one in order to be effective. And exactly that is happening in the industry to-day."

#### Fur Animals in Wisconsin

Wisconsin now lays claim to the title of leading State in the ranching of fur-bearing animals. It is a new industry, this raising of fox, mink, muskrat, and rabbit for Milady's garments, not at all like that of the fur trader and trapper of wild animals who played so important a part in opening up this continent. The story is told in the Wisconsin Magazine. "The next time you see a white fur evening wrap, do not be too sure that it is ermine; it may be a variety of white rabbit produced in Wisconsin...Rabbit fur, when dyed, is sold as Pacific seal, Siberian seal, polar seal, Arctic seal, or under some other trade name. The mink, long in body and short in legs, is more expensive to raise...A dark mink pelt may be worth more than \$100. Fox farming offers greater hazards and therefore greater rewards. The aim is to produce silver black pelts, which can not be imitated. The largest fox farm in Wisconsin is only sixteen years old. It now produces pelts only, leaving to others the raising of animals for breeding purposes. Last year its shipment to the fur auction in New York yielded a check for more than one million dollars."





## Vegetable

Consumption in Pennsylvania An editorial in The Rural New-Yorker for January 18 says: "Pennsylvania's steadily increasing consumption of fresh vegetables is indicated by figures for eight years showing annual carlot receipts of six kinds of vegetables at 15 cities in that State. According to a bulletin issued by the Department of Agriculture at Harrisburg, almost every state in the Union, and Central and South America, Canada, Europe, Africa and Asia, sell these products in Pennsylvania markets. Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Scranton, Reading, Erie, Harrisburg, Wilkes-Barre, Allentown, Johnstown, Altoona, Lancaster, Bethlehem, York, Williamsport and Easton have taken together an annual average of 17,124 cars of cabbage, celery, lettuce, onions spinach and tomatoes during the past eight years. A year ago 18,718 cars were unloaded at these centers. Lettuce was the first in the number of cars unloaded. Cabbage, onions, tomatoes, celery and spinach followed in this order. An increase was shown in the consumption of each, but it was greatest in spinach, celery and lettuce. Texas ranked first and Virginia second in carlot shipments of early cabbage to the 15 Pennsylvania cities. New York State was first in late cabbage, and second in celery and onions. Supplies of green vegetables are received by rail in Pennsylvania markets every month, but they are lightest from June to late in September, when home-grown vegetables are most abundant. Nearness to markets is a chief factor in the merchandising of the more perishable vegetables...."

## Section 3

## Department of Agriculture

An editorial in Journal of Home Economics for February says: "It is good news that in the agricultural appropriation bill which passed the House in December and is still before the Senate as this goes to press, the appropriation for the Bureau of Home Economics calls for about \$35,000 more than was given for the current fiscal year, or a total of \$207,700 for 1930-31. Although the total still seems low in comparison with the significance of the purposes of the bureau and the appropriations to other branches of the department, it is at least encouraging to see that provision is being made for the slow, steady growth of the bureau. The plan is to use \$15,000 of the hoped-for increase for vitamin studies, \$10,000 for food utilization work, and \$10,000 for studies of the purchasing habits of American families. Unfortunately, development in several important lines is still not adequately provided for, notably perhaps in textiles and clothing, a field in which there is such a shortage of reliable information, in which the pioneer work of the bureau is recognized for its systematic planning and good execution, and in which more of such competent and distinguished leadership is urgently needed. Judging by comments in the daily press and in trade journals, no phase of the bureau's work is attracting more general and serious attention than that with textiles. Considering the small number of institutions equipped for such work, the increasing desire of both the consumer and the trade to obtain reliable information on the choice and utilization of textile materials in the home, and the confidence which this division already enjoys, the promotion of its development appears especially desirable."



# Section 4

## MARKET QUOTATIONS

### Farm Products

Jan. 30.--Livestock prices: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers; steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$12.50 to \$15.50; cows good and choice \$8 to \$10; heifers (850 lbs. down) good and choice \$11.75 to \$14.50; heifers (850 lbs. down) good and choice \$11.75 to \$14.50; vealers, good and choice \$12 to \$16; feeder and stocker cattle steers, good and choice \$10.25 to \$11.25; heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) medium, good and choice \$9.50 to \$10.15; light lights (130-160 lbs.) medium to choice \$9.25 to \$10.35; slaughter pigs (90-130 lbs.) medium, good and choice \$8.75 to \$10 (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations). Slaughter sheep and lambs: Lambs, good and choice (84 lbs. down) \$12 to \$12.85; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice \$10.50 to \$12.50.

Grain prices: No.2 red winter wheat Kansas City \$1.23 to \$1.24; No.2 hard winter (12 $\frac{1}{2}$ % protein) Kansas City \$1.14 to \$1.14 $\frac{3}{4}$ ; No.2 hard winter (not on protein basis) Kansas City \$1.13 to \$1.13 $\frac{3}{4}$ ; No.3 mixed corn Chicago 82¢; Minneapolis 73 to 74¢; Kansas City 76 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to 77 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No.3 yellow corn Chicago 82¢; Minneapolis 78 to 80¢; Kansas City 80 to 81¢; No.3 white oats Chicago 43 to 44¢; Minneapolis 39 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢ to 40 $\frac{3}{8}$ ¢; Kansas City 44 to 45¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; 91 score, 37¢; 90 score, 36¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to 18¢; Single Daisies, 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to 21 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; Young Americas, 22¢.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes sold at \$2.70-\$3.35 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; \$2.20-\$2.25 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$2.60-\$2.65 carlot sales in Chicago; \$2.30-\$2.35 f.o.b. Waupaca. New York Danish type cabbage brought \$50-\$60 bulk per ton in terminal markets; \$50-\$52 f.o.b. Rochester. Florida pointed type sold at \$2.-\$2.50 per 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -bushel hamper in eastern markets. Texas round type \$4-\$4.25 per barrel crate in Chicago. New York yellow onions sold at \$1.90-\$2.25 per 100-pound sack in consuming centers; \$1.85-\$1.95 f.o.b. Rochester. Midwestern yellows \$1.75-\$2.10 in Chicago. New York Rhode Island Greening apples sold at \$6-\$6.75 per barrel in New York City; Baldwins \$5.50. Michigan Baldwins \$2-\$2.50 per bushel basket in Chicago.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets declined 38 points to 15.62¢ per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the price was 18.68¢. March future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 43 points to 16.13¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 43 points to 15.90¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)





# DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. XXXVI, No. 27

Section 1

February 1, 1930.

**THE SECRETARY ON FARM CONDITIONS** A Springfield, Ill., press dispatch to-day reports: "Overexpansion and overproduction were assigned as causes of agricultural distress by Secretary of Agriculture Hyde in an address before the Illinois Agricultural Association yesterday. Speaking before a record crowd, Secretary Hyde said that the trouble of the farmer has been made more acute by foreign adoption of efficient and scientific methods of farming. 'American agriculture is entitled to an American market,' Mr. Hyde said. 'The only way this can be obtained with the present overproduction throughout the entire world is by sufficient tariff. An improved protected market for American farm products is absolutely necessary.'..."

**FEDERAL FARM BOARD** The Federal Farm Board yesterday approved an application of the Lower Columbia Cooperative Dairy Association, Astoria, Oregon, for a facilities loan of \$202,000. The association is expanding its plants at Astoria, Portland, Ore.; Grays River, Wash., and Clatskanie, Ore. The advances on the facilities of the Lower Columbia Cooperative Dairy Association made by the board are not to exceed fifty per cent of the appraised value of the properties and are to be amortized over a period of ten years.

**YOUNG FARM ORATORS** A St. Louis dispatch to-day reports that President John F. Case, of the State Board of Agriculture, announced yesterday that the Future Farmers of America, an organization of 57,000 farm boys enrolled as students of vocational agriculture, is to sponsor public speaking contests, to be held during the F.F.A. Congress in Kansas City in November. The report says: "Four young orators, representing the North Atlantic, Central, Southern and Western regions, will compete for \$1,100, the first prize being \$500. Case said the money for the prizes will be contributed by Senator Arthur Capper, of Kansas, through his publications."

**NATIONAL INCOME** The income of the people of the United States in 1929 will probably total \$95,000,000,000, compared with \$89,400,000,000 in 1928 and about \$26,600,000,000 in 1909, when all data for last year are tabulated, according to the monthly Outline of Business of the Chatham Phenix National Bank and Trust Company for February. These figures represent an increase of more than 200 per cent in two decades, and on a per capita basis the share of each person in the country has increased from \$325 in 1909 to \$745 in 1928. "Such a rise in aggregate and individual income," the review says, "is without parallel in economic history. Yet most authorities are agreed that the general up-trend will continue. This is because the gains are felt to be soundly based upon natural resources of the country and the energy and industry of the people."



## Section 2

Livestock  
Marketing

An editorial in Wallaces' Farmer for February 1 says: "The National Order Buying Company, a subsidiary of the National Livestock Producers' Association, has received a loan from the Federal Farm Board of \$200,000 to expand, acquire and operate cooperative concentration points. Livestock is to be assembled, graded and marketed direct to packers or consigned to terminal markets, as the market warrants. This loan was made on condition that the National Order Buying Company become affiliated with the new national marketing association now being formed. Probably more livestock is being sold direct to packers by cooperative shipping associations, acting independently of each other, than passes through any one terminal market. If the National Order Buying Company is to be the agency through which the concentration points and shipping associations centralize the control of the sale of livestock, it has a big job to perform. If it succeeds, it will become one of the most important organizations functioning under the Federal Farm Board. Two hundred thousand dollars will not go far in financing a thoroughly workable marketing machine of this sort, even though the company confines its activities chiefly to marketing livestock that moves direct. Fortunately, there are many independent shipping associations which have a cash reserve with which they can help finance the establishment of concentration points...Probably the thing of most importance in the final set-up of such an organization is to be sure that the individual producer has a voice in the control of the marketing association. Producers who place their marketing under centralized control through their shipping associations will want to know that they will have a voice in the affairs of the national marketing association if it is to control the National Order Buying Company."

London  
Wool  
Auctions

An editorial in Pennsylvania Farmer for February 1 says: "At the opening of the London wool auctions last week merino wools sold about 15 per cent and crossbred wools 20@25 per cent below the prices realized at the December sales. The offering was large, 164,600 bales, and the demand not in consonance with the supply. The decline was greater than generally expected, though a slight improvement came later. What effect this will have on our market remains to be seen, but certainly it can not be favorable. The London sales are the best possible reflection of the world's wool situation, being open to the sellers and the buyers of all continents...."

Meat Dis-  
tribution

Louis F. Swift, president, Swift and Company, is the author of an extensive article on meat distribution in Forbes for February 1. In his article President Swift asserts that the quick-freezing process will be the next step in revolutionizing selling methods for chain stores and individual retailers. He also predicts meat in packages to replace butchers' cuts. He says: "The efficiency with which the large packer distributes meats and other products is shown by a recent report of a committee of the National Distribution Conference, which found that out of seventeen trades investigated packer branch houses had the lowest operating costs. In the Swift branch houses meat products are handled at a cost of less than 5 per cent of sales, compared with a cost of 10 to 20 per cent in most wholesale trades. The cost of selling in the smaller towns served by





refrigerator cars is practically the same as in the branch houses. It is this mass-production principle in the packing industry which has made the whole Nation the farmer's market; it has established a direct connection between every consuming center and the Nation's livestock supply; it has done away with the possibility of local meat gluts or shortages; and, most important of all, it has steadily reduced the spread between the price the consumer pays, and the price the farmer receives...I believe far better results could be achieved through intelligent cooperation between the great wholesale and retail distributing agencies. It would be far more economical, for example, if meat were cut up at producing plants by experts, graded and branded, and then distributed to the retail organization with the aid of the distributive machinery already in existence...Through its pioneering work Swift & Company has made it possible for cuts of meats to be selected at the producing plant, freshness sealed in by a new and original quick-freezing method, placed in branded packages, and transported to the retail shop in the same prime condition as when cut from the dressed animal..."

#### Rubber

David M. Figart, writing under the title "Lost--\$550,000,000" in The North American Review for February, says: "It may not be generally appreciated that America uses two-thirds of the world's supply of rubber, but controls less than three per cent. Crude rubber is perhaps the weakest point in our industrial system. In 1926 it headed our imports. On crude rubber depends not only the rubber manufacturing industry, but the great motor car industry, and a large part of the steel industry. The bulk of the products of the oil industry are consumed by motor cars, which run on rubber. Capital to the extent of thirteen billions, and workers--with their families--numbering fourteen millions or more, depend upon a raw material under foreign control...This is a sore spot in American business. Instead of having to curtail operations, dismiss labor, and generally disturb an important purchasing power in our community which we can ill afford to lose at this time, our manufacturers should be in a position to plan constructively for the future with the determination that this industry, which has been responsible for so much capital wastage in the past, shall become a source of new and greater wealth to the Nation. The problem is a big one. It requires a sympathetic attitude from our Government. It requires teamwork among our manufacturers. No one of our manufacturers is large enough, or adequately financed, alone to assume the burden for the country. Nor should it be done on essentially national lines. America uses two-thirds of the world's rubber supply; other nations control ninety-seven per cent. Herein is an opportunity to treat rubber as an economic problem--world-wide in its scope--rather than as a national problem..."

#### Rural Schools

An editorial in Successful Farming for February says: "There are more children in the rural schools than in the city schools, considering the small town as rural. Fifty-seven per cent of the Nation's elementary school enrollment is in rural communities. This is because the rural families are larger than city families. But because these rural families are so scattered, it takes more schools to house them, and more teachers to teach them, hence 91 per cent of the Nation's elementary school buildings are rural, of which 161,531





are one-teacher schools, 20,135 are two-teacher schools, and 16,291 are consolidated schools. Fifty-eight per cent of all the teachers are doing rural teaching. Only 29 per cent of the Nation's high school enrollment is rural, and only 36 per cent of all the high school teachers are serving rural communities. Twenty-five and seven-tenths per cent of rural children from 15 to 18 years of age are in high school, compared with 71.7 per cent of the city children. Only 4.6 per cent of the rural pupils enter college, while 12.8 per cent of city pupils do. The total average cost per pupil in rural districts is \$75.01 against \$129.82 for city attendance. The cities have an average school property value per pupil attending of \$299. For rural communities it is \$99. This is the strong argument for equalization of school opportunities. The rural schools are educating more children than the city schools, and with less equipment. Schools should have county support at least, and nearly every State is now giving some State aid....Equalization of school opportunities is imperative. "

Uruguay  
Cattle  
for  
Russia

A Montevideo dispatch January 30 reports: "Soviet Russia is looking to Uruguay to repopulate her heavily diminished cattle breeding industry. She has contracted with a Russian agrarian, long a resident of Montevideo, to tour the Soviet Republic lecturing on the cattle industry as practiced in Uruguay. At the same time the Soviet has purchased 250 Uruguayan Hereford bulls for reproduction purposes and indicates she may buy as many as 100,000. For animals from two to three years old the Soviet is paying an average of \$180 each...."

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### Section 3 MARKET QUOTATIONS

#### Farm Products

Jan. 31.--Livestock prices: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers; steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$12.75 to \$15.50; cows, good and choice \$8 to \$10; heifers (850 lbs. down) good and choice \$11.75 to \$14.50; vealers, good and choice \$12 to \$16; feeder and stocker cattle steers, good and choice \$10.25 to \$11.25; heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) medium, good and choice \$9.50 to \$10.10; light lights (130-160 lbs.) medium to choice \$9.25 to \$10.40; slaughter pigs (90-130 lbs.) medium, good and choice \$8.50 to \$9.85 (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations). Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs, good and choice (84 lbs. down) \$12 to \$12.85; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice \$10.25 to \$12.25.

Grain prices: No.1 dark northern spring wheat (13% protein) Minneapolis \$1.25; No.2 red winter Kansas City \$1.23 to \$1.24; No.2 hard winter (not on protein basis) Kansas City \$1.13; No.3 mixed corn Minneapolis  $73\frac{1}{2}$  to  $74\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Kansas City 76 to  $77\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No.3 yellow corn Chicago 82¢; Minneapolis  $78\frac{1}{2}$  to  $82\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Kansas City  $80\frac{1}{2}$  to 82¢; No.3 white oats Chicago  $43\frac{1}{2}$  to 44¢; Minneapolis  $40\frac{1}{4}$  to  $41\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; Kansas City 46 to 47¢; St. Louis No.2 red \$1.25 to \$1.27; St. Louis No.2 hard  $1.16\frac{3}{4}$  to \$1.18.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes sold at \$2.70-\$3.35 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; mostly \$2.25 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$2.50-\$2.60 carlot sales in Chicago; mostly \$2.30 f.o.b. Waupaca. New York Danish type cabbage ranged \$50-\$60 bulk per ton in terminal markets and \$50-\$52 f.o.b. Rochester. Florida Pointed Type #2-\$2.50 per  $1\frac{1}{2}$  bushel hamper in eastern cities; few sales \$1.75 f.o.b. Sanford. Midwestern sacked yellow onions brought \$2-\$2.50 in a few city markets; few \$1.90 f.o.b. West Michigan points. New York McIntosh apples sold at \$8.25-\$9.50 per barrel in New York City; Baldwins \$5.50-\$6; \$1.25-\$1.90 per bushel f.o.b. for cold storage stock. Michigan Baldwins \$2-\$2.50 per bushel in Chicago.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets advanced 8 points to 15.70¢ per lb. On the same day one year ago the price stood at 18.71¢. March future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 9 points to 16.22¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 14 points to 16.04¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 36¢; 91 score,  $35\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; 90 score, 35¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats,  $17\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to 18¢; Single Daisies,  $21\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to  $21\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Young Americas, 22¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)





# DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. XXXVI, No. 28

Section 1

February 3, 1930

## WHEAT COMMITTEE

### NAMED

Selection by the grain cooperatives of a Wheat Advisory Commodity Committee is announced by the Federal Farm Board, according to the press to-day. Members of the committee are W. G. Kellogg, general manager of the Farmers' National Grain Corporation; Bert Lang of St. Louis, F. J. Wilmer of Rosalia, Wash., president of the North Pacific Grain Growers, Inc.; John Manley of Enid, Okla., president of the Oklahoma Wheat Growers' Association; William Settle, of Indianapolis, president of the Central States Soft Wheat Growers' Association, and J. A. Schnitzler of Froid, Mont., and E. H. Hodgson of Little River, Kans., farmers. This is the third advisory commodity group to be selected, the others being the wool and mohair and the dairy committees.

The report states that the Federal Farm Board has called a meeting of the Wheat Advisory Commodity Committee for Wednesday in Chicago.

## NATIONAL INCOME

Prosperity of the Nation in 1928, attributed by Treasury officials to a rising stock market, created 206 new million dollar incomes during the twelve months, when the country's total net income of individuals aggregated \$24,625,488,175, an increase of \$2,052,170,268 over the previous year. Statistics compiled from the 4,050,959 income tax returns filed for 1928 showed that of the 2,434,640 persons who paid tax 496 had net incomes of \$1,000,000 or more, while 24 had incomes of \$5,000,000 or more. The million dollar income class had a total net income of \$1,073,706,325 and paid \$178,525,926 in taxes. (A.P., Feb. 3.)

## PSITTACOSIS IN VIENNA

A Vienna dispatch to-day reports that five genuine cases of psittacosis have been established in Vienna. They have been traced to forty parrots recently imported into Austria from Brazil by an Italian bird fancier who himself contracted the disease. (Press, Feb. 2.)

## GERMAN MILK PROPAGANDA

A Berlin dispatch to-day says: "Christened with a bottle of foaming milk, a balloon was sent up on an endurance flight yesterday by Doctor Dietrich, Minister of Food and Agriculture, as a propaganda stunt to urge upon Berlin citizens greater consumption of milk in place of beer and other alcoholic drinks...."

## AUSTRALIAN WOOL AND WHEAT

A Canberra dispatch to the press to-day reports that a greatly reduced wheat harvest but increased wool production for Australia is predicted by the Commonwealth Statistician for the coming year.



## Section 12

German  
Dairy  
Progress

"The Germans feel very proud of the dairy progress they have made since the war. To-day they have 2,600 cow testing associations, which is twice what they had ten years ago. A million cows are now under test. The average production of these cows is nearly 8,000 pounds annually. While the Germans haven't tried as desperately as we in the United States to set exceedingly high records, one of their East Friesian cattle produced 30,000 pounds of milk in a year. Another cow has produced 176,000 pounds of milk in the last ten years. We wonder if there is any cow in the United States with a record of 176,000 pounds of milk in ten years. It should be said, however, that this cow's milk tested only 3.15 per cent butterfat as an average of the ten-year period...." (Wallaces' Farmer, Feb. 1.)

Moth Proof  
Wool

An editorial in Pennsylvania Farmer for February 1 says: "Last week the American Woolen Company, the largest producer of wool fabrics, announced its prices for staple fall suitings, and they are practically the same as last year. The public will be less interested in this than in the accompanying announcement that these cloths are guaranteed to be moth-proof. If we are not mistaken this is the first guaranty of the kind ever made by a reputable manufacturer of wool fabrics. With the guaranty goes the statement that the treatment which protects against moth does not injure the cloth in construction, appearance or other respects. This discovery, if time proves its worth, may have a more important bearing on the use of wool fabrics than we now realize."

Rubber  
Roads

Harry W. Newman, Rubber Division, Department of Commerce, writes on the use of rubber for roads and pavements in Commerce Reports for January 13. He says in part: "The experiments in the use of rubber blocks for roads and pavements are of great interest to rubber manufacturers and to advocates and promoters of highway engineering. Although rubber roadways have gone beyond the experimental stage, they are not so common in the United States as in the United Kingdom, but if they prove successful and their popularity increases, the manufacture of rubber blocks for streets and sidewalks will open a new and lucrative field for the rubber industry throughout the world. Since 1870, when rubber was used to pave the courtyard of the St. Pancras Station in London, England, developments have been gradual, but at present rubber roadways have been laid not only in the United Kingdom and the United States but notably in Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, and France....Many arguments, both favorable and unfavorable, on the use of rubber for road building have been presented by engineers, economists, and other more or less interested groups. The first and the most serious objection has been the cost of production. The price of crude rubber--rather unstable for some time--has ranged from \$0.15 to \$1.21 per pound in recent years. But since the repeal of the British rubber restriction in November, 1928, the market price of crude rubber has been for the most part less than \$0.20...It is claimed that rubber roadways in the long run are more economical than other roads--particularly for their lasting qualities. Reports are published that the rubber roadway still down in the St. Pancras station has only worn three-sixteenths of an inch in 59 years. Other enthusiasts assert that a rubber street subject to the heaviest traffic will last probably 20 or more years and ultimately will prove a saving to the taxpayer..."





Sugar Industry In Florida  
Florida Times-Union for January 30 says: "If properly encouraged, the growing of sugar cane and the manufacture of sugar will become one of Florida's greatest industries, adding immensely to the wealth of the State. The Dahlberg interests have made a fine start toward fostering this industry, investing millions of dollars in the enterprise. They have erected at Clewiston one of the largest sugar mills in the United States, and have plans under way for other large mills. The Clewiston mill is now producing sugar...."

Vegetarianism versus Meat Diet  
Wu Hsien, writing in The Lancet (London) for January 18 says: "The precise evaluation of vegetarianism as a regime for mankind can be accomplished only by observations on the human species, although other animals may be very usefully employed to indicate particular aspects of the problem that may be worth investigating among men. The omnivorous rat obviously lends itself well to experiments of this kind, and interesting observations on this species have been recently carried out in Pekin. The basis of the vegetarian diets given to these animals were cereals and legumes, which supplied ample energy value and protein, and leafy vegetables were added as a supplement to provide mineral elements and vitamins. The growth of young animals on these diets depended largely on the choice of vegetable. Spinach as a supplement produced a slow rate of growth and allowed severe rickets to develop, but a leafy vegetable known as 'small cabbage' caused a normal rate of growth and prevented the appearance of rickets. It was therefore proved that a purely vegetarian diet could be devised which was adequate for the normal growth of the young rat. Moreover, these young rats were just as fertile as those fed on the control diet, which included milk. The progeny of the vegetarian rats, however, when themselves given the same type of food, grew at a slower rate than normal, and did not attain the same weight as the controls. The second and third generation reared on the vegetarian diets attained a maximum weight of only 400 g., compared with a maximum of 500 g. reached by those on the control diet; they also showed less resistance to infection, though their average span of life did not seem to differ from that of the controls. The broad result of the experiments was a demonstration that omnivorous animals may be kept for several generations on a vegetarian diet without any sign of abnormality other than a lowered standard of physical development...It is interesting to speculate on the relation between vegetarianism and the racial characters of mankind. The eastern races subsist largely on a vegetable diet composed of cereals, and certainly the Chinese and Japanese have a lower general standard of physique than the western races....It has been shown in this country that milk has an astonishing power of promoting growth in children, and it seems possible that the very small consumption of milk and other animal products in China may be responsible, at least in part, for the lower standard of physical development met with there....So far as our present evidence goes, strict vegetarianism is not the regime best suited for the nutrition of mankind, and those who abstain from meat are well advised to make plentiful use of dairy produce to supplement their vegetable food."



## Section 3

Depart-  
ment of  
Agricul-  
ture

Katharine A. Smith, writes in Hygeia for February of adulterated and misbranded drugs, and reviews some of the steps taken by the Federal Food, Drug and Insecticide Administration to curb fraud in this direction. She says in part: "Since the amendment of the Federal food and drugs act, enforced by the Food, Drug and Insecticide Administration of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Government chemists have analyzed thousands of medicines and near medicines, and, based on the results of these analyses, law-enforcement officials have brought about changes in thousands of labels. As a rule, manufacturers have made the necessary alterations as soon as they realized that they were operating in violation of the law. Some, however, loath to relinquish the easy profits to be gained by mulcting the sick and helpless or unwilling to ascertain whether or not their compounds are really capable of doing what is claimed for them, have continued to offer medicinal preparations under gross misrepresentations. Such deliberate or ignorant offenders are subject to the full force of the law. The cases against them are taken into the courts, where judgments are rendered. Each verdict for the Government results in penalizing the guilty vender or in the removal of his product from the channels of trade until all false claims are removed from the labels...In spite of all that has been done by Federal and State drug law officials, aided and abetted by the better elements of the trade, the outbreak of any epidemic is still all too likely to serve as an incentive for bringing to the front a formidable array of alleged preventives and cures...Through cooperation and education, with recourse when necessary to prosecution, the Food, Drug and Insecticide Administration has gone a long way in carrying out the purpose Congress had in mind in amending the food and drugs act in 1912. But it is highly improbable that we shall ever reach the utopian state where all medicinal preparations will be sold only under perfectly justifiable claims. The field for quick and easy gains through fraud is much too fertile to be readily abandoned by unscrupulous dealers in fake remedies. The Government must maintain close surveillance over interstate and import shipments of preparations for which curative claims are made if consumers are to be protected against lying labels and scrupulous manufacturers against unfair competition."

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# Section 4 MARKET QUOTATIONS

## Farm Products

Feb. 1.--Livestock quotations at Chicago on heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) medium, good and choice \$9.50-\$10.10; light lights (130-160 lbs.) medium to choice \$8.75-\$10.35; slaughter pigs (90-130 lbs.) medium, good and choice \$8.25-\$9.75.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes closed at \$2.35-\$3 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; \$2.25-\$2.30 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$2.50-\$2.60 carlot sales in Chicago; \$2.20-\$2.25 f.o.b. Waupaca. New York Danish Type cabbage \$50-\$58 per ton bulk in terminal markets; \$50 f.o.b. Rochester. Florida Pointed Type \$2-\$2.75 per 1½-bushel hamper in city markets; \$1.75 f.o.b. Sanford. Midwestern sacked Yellow onions brought \$1.75-\$2.20 per 100 pounds in consuming centers; top of \$2.60 in New York City; few \$1.90 f.o.b. Rochester. New York Rhode Island Greening apples ranged \$2-\$2.50 per bushel basket in New York City; Baldwins \$1.75 and McIntosh \$2.25-\$2.75; Baldwins \$1.90-\$2 f.o.b. Rochester, for cold storage stock.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 36½¢; 91 score, 36¢; 90 score, 35¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 17½¢-18¢; Single Daisies 21¼¢-21½¢; Young Americas, 22¢.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets advanced 15 points to 15.85¢ per lb. On the same day one year ago the price stood at 18.73¢. March future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 15 points to 16.37¢ and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 15 points to 16.19¢.

Grain prices: No.1 dark northern spring wheat (13½% protein) at Minneapolis \$1.25. No.2 red winter, Chicago \$1.24½; Kansas City \$1.34-\$1.25. No.2 hard winter (12½% protein) Kansas City \$1.14. No.2 hard winter (not on protein basis), Kansas City \$1.13. No.3 mixed corn, Minneapolis 74¢-75¢; Kansas City 77¢-78¢. No.3 yellow corn, Minneapolis 79¢-83¢; Kansas City 81¢-82¢. No.3 white oats, Chicago 43¢-44¾¢; Minneapolis 40¾¢-42¼¢; Kansas City 46¢-47¢.  
(Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)



# DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. XXXVI, No. 29

Section 1

February 4, 1930.

## THE SECRETARY AT COLUMBUS

An Associated Press dispatch to-day from Columbus reports: "Five methods of improving agriculture and stabilizing the market for agricultural products were outlined by Secretary of Agriculture Hyde, to the eleventh annual meeting of the Ohio Farm Bureau Federation at Columbus yesterday. Secretary Hyde listed the aids as the tariff, enlarging the outlet for farm products, proper use of land, readjustment of farm taxation and organization of agriculture. Asserting that American agriculture is entitled to the American market, Secretary Hyde analyzed the tariff, pointing out that <sup>of</sup> the \$2,200,000,000 agricultural imports annually to this country, only 30 per cent are competitive with American agriculture."

## FARM BOARD AIDS COTTON

The Federal Farm Board announced last night that it has approved arrangements made by the American Cotton Cooperative Association to take over all marketing activities of the various member State cooperative marketing associations, and also to finance the handling of all cotton of these various member associations. The board has made a loan to the association of ample amount to carry this program. (Press, Feb. 4.)

## BRITISH FOOD IMPORTS

A London dispatch to-day says: "The question of the dumping of foreign produce into Great Britain under government subsidies must be carefully examined without delay, Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald admitted in Parliament yesterday, answering a question by Commander C. Bellairs. The government had decided, Mr. MacDonald continued, that the best place to raise the question was at Geneva....The questioner had asked whether, in view of the assured support of both opposition parties, immediate legislation would be introduced to stop the dumping of food products, notably grain, into Great Britain at prices below the cost of production in the countries of origin, through the machinery of government subsidies. Wheat imports from Germany are particularly objected to by the British farmers."

## INTER-AMERICAN CONFERENCE

The press to-day reports that the House yesterday passed and sent to the Senate a joint resolution authorizing the President to invite representatives of foreign countries to an inter-American conference on agriculture, forestry and animal industry at Washington on September 8.

## WOOL FUTURES

A New York dispatch January 30 states that the board of managers of the New York Cotton Exchange announced January 29 that a special committee of seven members had been appointed to investigate and report on the feasibility of trading in wool futures on the exchange, in addition to cotton futures.





## Section 2

British  
Wheat  
Protec-  
tion

E. F. Wise, M.P., writes of "The Kind of Protection the Farmer Must Have" in *The Countryman*, (Idbury Kingham, Oxford,) for Jan.-Feb.-March. He says in part: "In the course of a discussion in the House of Commons on October 30, on the bounty which Germany gives her wheat imports and on the effect of the system on the British farmer, E. F. Wise, British Delegate on the Supreme Economic Council and a member of the Food Council, delivered a maiden speech which the 'Times' and other journals recognized to be of exceptional value. Mr. Wise carried the discussion to the working of the modern international grain trade, of which he gave an informed account, pointed out the gravity of the situation which our wheat-growers are facing in the Canadian Wheat Pool and in the operations of the American Farm Board and concluded by arguing that the true remedy was protection of a different type from that which has been hitherto advocated. Mr. Wise has been kind enough to revise and amplify for *The Countryman* the Hansard report of a speech which, whatever view may be taken of its conclusions, is a closely reasoned contribution to the discussion of a large question on which there is far too much loose thinking, talking and writing...." The speech, as quoted, says in part: "As regards the United States, in the last few weeks there has been legislation to enable the United States, on occasions when it suits that country, to go into the market as one single seller. No one yet understands exactly what will be the effect of the new Agricultural Marketing Act, but it is pretty certain that it will enable the United States to get a stable price internally by dumping her surplus wheat at any price, whatever the cost, on the world market, and for all practical purposes the main wheat market for the world is this country. We take about one-third of all the wheat sold in the world market, and consequently any maneuvers in the market from any of these sources come back on us...The fact is that at this moment the farmer wants a new sort of protection. He wants protection against the wheat market manipulator, against the chances of dumping; and the consumer requires to be protected also, to secure that when wheat does come into the country at a comparatively low price--though we know quite well we have to pay a higher price correspondingly later in the year, when for example Germany comes into the market to fulfil her needs--the consumer should get the advantage of that reduced price. I do not suppose for a moment that, if we centralized our import, it would stop there. Other countries have been and are considering a similar plan..."

Czech  
Grain  
Monopoly

A Prague dispatch to the press of February 2 says: "In order to carry out the plan of the suggested agrarian State grain monopoly it is proposed to form a stock company headed by an executive committee of twelve members, chosen from the Finance, Food and Commerce Ministries. The concern is to be established with a capital of 112,000,000 crowns, of which 51 per cent will be contributed by the State and the remainder by agricultural interests. The leading industrial organizations of Czechoslovakia have submitted a memorial to the Ministry of Commerce protesting against the proposed monopoly. They assert that while it would lead to a decrease of wheat importations it would at the same time increase the domestic production of wheat flour and augment the existing rye crisis."



Dairying  
in Wis-  
consin

An editorial in The Milwaukee Journal for January 30 says: "Wisconsin dairymen at last are taking the right step in organizing a state-wide cooperative association. It comes pretty late in a serious situation, after there has been ample warning by Governor Kohler, by the Federal Farm Board and by our own commission of agriculture and markets. But it is not too late, if farmers will respond with alacrity, and will not continue to debate the old subject of 'individualism' versus cooperative effort. That subject is not being debated in Minnesota, for instance, and Minnesota is several leagues ahead now. The Land o' Lakes organization at Minneapolis already has been granted Federal loans totaling \$3,000,000 and has been entrusted with the temporary job of stabilizing butter in the Northwest. Minnesota dairymen were ready with an association that could command support. Wisconsin has let some splendid opportunities slip. But there is still room for a Wisconsin organization and a Minnesota organization. In fact, both are necessary. And they will fit in admirably with the plan that must eventually be developed--that of a strong central selling agency which acts as a clearing house for State associations. This is the Canadian idea, the most successful cooperative movement in existence for the control of a widely diffused product, which moves the Canadian wheat crop. There each province, corresponding to our States, has its own organization and these in turn are gathered under a central head. By all means Wisconsin should go ahead, just as rapidly as possible, to put its dairying business under state-wide control. Whether the plan succeeds depends on the loyalty of individual dairymen no less than on management. But we have gotten nowhere by drifting, and it is the only way that Wisconsin can protect its dairying and be a part of the movement which other States have accepted. The procession is moving. We can get in step or be left behind."

Farm Board  
Publica-  
tion

Daily Digest is in receipt of the first issue of Federal Farm Board, of date January 15. This 8-page journal purports to be "A report of the Federal Farm Board in administering the Agricultural Marketing Act." A comprehensive review of the work of the board during its first half year says in part: "In keeping with the spirit of the act, the board has adopted the policy of avoiding duplication of governmental agencies wherever it is possible. It is developing a plan for the interlocking of its work with all of the Federal and State governmental agencies, including the Federal Departments of Agriculture and Commerce, Federal intermediate credit banks, the Federal Farm Loan Board, the Federal Reserve Board, vocational teachers, State departments of agriculture, and 5,700 cooperative extension workers. The board believes it will receive their full cooperation."

## Meat Trade

A further advance in hog prices featured the wholesale meat trade during January, according to a review of the livestock and meat situation issued February 1 by the Institute of American Meat Packers. Although the prices of smoked meats, most dry salt meats, and lard advanced somewhat, fresh pork prices showed a declining tendency, and current results on hog operations were unsatisfactory. Lard, notwithstanding the advance, is still wholesaling below the price of hogs. The demand for beef was slow and prices declined, especially during the latter part of the month. The export trade in pork and





pork products was fairly good for the month as a whole. The demand for hides during January was equal to the supply and prices held strong until the latter part of the month, when the market became very dull and prices weakened. There was a good demand for lamb during the first part of the month, but it slackened toward the close and prices showed some decline. The wool market was slow, owing to light demand, and prices moved considerably lower."

Micro-  
Organisms  
in Candy

Nature (London) for January 18 says: "A microbiological investigation of candies and chocolate has been undertaken at the Institute of Hygiene, Masaryk University, Czechoslovakia. It is found that humidity and desiccation are the factors which respectively tend to conserve and to destroy the viability of bacteria upon the surface of confectionery. It follows, therefore, that the number of bacteria on confectionery kept in sealed glass or tin-plate containers, and also on chocolates wrapped in tin-foil, remains stationary for long periods. On the other hand, the packing of confectionery in transparent paper or cellulose bags does not hinder the sterilizing influence of desiccation and sunlight while affording sufficient protection from contamination after packing. It was found that in samples artificially infected, the typhoid and para-typhoid organisms may remain alive for 2-5 weeks, particularly in chocolates packed in tin-foil. The need for eliminating all chance of infection during manufacture is emphasized, and transparent or translucent cellulose containers are considered to be the best for packing."

Pulp and  
Paper  
Conference

A Montreal dispatch to the press of February 1 says: "Opportunities for greater economies and scientific control in the manufacture of newsprint were stressed by Royal S. Kellogg, secretary of the Newsprint Service Bureau of New York, in an address January 31 before members of the technical section of the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association in convention at Montreal. Mr. Kellogg, in referring to the item of wood, which, he said, was about 45 per cent of the cost of production, asserted: 'I am unable to understand how the efficiency of any operation can be figured with any degree of accuracy so long as its raw material is taken out by volume and its finished product goes out by weight. The weighing and moisture sampling of wood and chips will, I am sure, soon be a standard practice accepted by mill managers...' Mr. Kellogg, pointing out that in newsprint to-day 75 per cent or more of the constituent is raw wood and the balance rather pure cellulose sulphate, said that the Madison laboratory believes that semi-sulphite suitable by weight for newsprint can be made with a yield of 75 per cent by weight instead of the present 45 per cent, and that with the use of rod mills to complete the preparation there seems to be no reason why a larger proportion of semi-sulphite than of normal sulphite should be required..."

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### Section 5 MARKET QUOTATIONS

#### Farm Products

Feb. 3.--Livestock quotations at Chicago on slaughter steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$12.50-\$15.50; cows, good and choice \$7.75-\$9.75; heifers (850 lbs. down) good and choice \$11.75-\$14.25; vealers, good and choice \$11.50-\$15.50; feeder and stocker steers, good and choice \$10-\$11.25. Heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) medium, good and choice \$9.75-\$10.40; light lights (130-160 lbs.) medium to choice \$9-\$10.55; slaughter pigs (90-130 lbs.) medium, good and choice \$8.25-\$10.25. Slaughter lambs, good and choice (84 lbs. down) \$11.75-\$12.85; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice \$10-\$12.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes closed at \$2.70-\$3 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; \$2.35-\$2.45 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$2.55-\$2.60 carlot sales in Chicago; around \$2.25 f.o.b. Waupaca. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$3.50-\$3.65 in Cincinnati. New York Danish type cabbage \$50-\$57 per ton bulk in terminal markets; mostly \$50 f.o.b. Rochester. Northern Danish type \$70 per ton in Chicago; asking around \$65 f.o.b. Racine. Florida Pointed Type brought \$1.75-\$2.75 per 1½ bushel hamper in city markets. Texas Round Type \$3.50-\$4.25 per barrel crate in a few cities; \$2.75-\$3 f.o.b. Lower Valley points. Midwestern sacked yellow onions \$1.75-\$2.50 per 100 pounds in consuming centers; very few sales \$1.90 f.o.b. West Michigan points. Massachusetts yellows \$2 per 100 pounds in Boston. New York McIntosh apples \$9-\$10 per barrel in New York City; Baldwins \$5-\$6; Rhode Island Greenings \$6.50-\$7. New York Baldwins \$1.75 per bushel basket in New York; \$1.90-\$2 f.o.b. Rochester for cold storage stock.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 35½¢; 91 score, 35¢; 90 score, 34½¢.

Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 17½¢-18¢; Single Daisies 21¼¢-21½¢; Young Americas, 22¢.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets declined 39 points to 15.46¢ per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the price stood at 18.50¢. March future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 41 points to 15.96¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 44 points to 15.75¢.

Grain prices: No. 1 dark northern spring wheat (13% protein) at Minneapolis \$1.25. No. 2 red winter, Kansas City \$1.20-\$1.22; St. Louis \$1.24-\$1.26. No. 2 hard winter (not on protein basis), Chicago \$1.15½-\$1.18; Kansas City, \$1.10½-\$1.12; St. Louis \$1.17. No. 3 mixed corn, Minneapolis 73¢-74¢; Kansas City, 76½¢-77½¢. No. 3 yellow corn, Chicago 82¢-82½¢; Minneapolis 78¢-80¢; Kansas City 79½¢-81¢. No. 3 white oats, Chicago 42¾¢-44¼¢; Minneapolis 39 7/8¢-41 3/4¢; Kansas City 45½¢-46½¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)





# DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. XXXVI, No. 30

Section 1

February 5, 1930.

## INCOME-TAX RECEIPTS

Income taxes, which increased amazingly in the 1929 fiscal year, continued their upward trend in the first six months of the 1930 fiscal year, which closed December 31, pouring a total of \$1,184,602,927 into the Treasury. This was an increase of \$171,531,330 over the same period of the previous year. Individual tax payments for the first six months of the current fiscal year totaled \$559,539,113, an increase of \$142,591,151, while corporation payments aggregated \$625,063,813, an increase of more than \$28,000,000 over the same period of the 1929 fiscal year. Figures made public yesterday by the Internal Revenue Bureau showed also that the total income tax for the 1929 calendar year was \$2,502,805,758. Miscellaneous taxes for the same period amounted to \$625,513,602. (A.P., Feb. 5.)

## COAL TAR DYES

After two days of debate, the Senate yesterday voted to continue the postwar policy of protecting the domestic manufacturers by assessing duties on coal-tar products on American valuation. All other ad valorem rates in the tariff law are based on foreign valuation. (Press, Feb. 5.)

## COTTON ASSOCIA- TION HEAD

Allen Northington of Montgomery, Ala., president of the new cotton marketing association, recognized by the Federal Farm Board, was placed in charge of the association's marketing activities by the directors yesterday, pending the selection of a general manager. (Press, Feb. 5.)

## BIRDS AND TUBERCULOSIS

A Paris dispatch to-day reports: "The interesting researches of Doctor Auclair of various Paris hospitals in the development of a new anti-tuberculosis serum were described yesterday in a paper he presented before the Academy of Medicine. Doctor Auclair noticed that birds were absolutely immune to human tuberculosis and on this basis made an investigation which led to the discovery in the pancreas of birds of the substance which he believes provided the immunity. By the use of a serum made from this substance he succeeded in immunizing rabbits and guinea pigs to the human tubercular bacillus, his report states. He does not yet claim the substance gives immunity to man...."

## DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATION BILL

The Senate appropriations committee reported the Department of Agriculture appropriation bill yesterday, after having added \$363,557 to the House bill, according to the press to-day.



## Section 2

Agricultural  
Progress

An editorial in The Countryman (Idbury Kinsham, Oxford) for Jan.-Feb.-March, 1930, says: "Is it possible to insist too often that agricultural progress is not a thing by itself but a part, a big part, of national progress. The towns and the country, as we have so frequently urged, are not divisible. City people and country people are one and the same people. The advancement of our rural and urban populations must proceed together. Before there can be progress worth the name, however, there must be a realizing sense of the need of it. We have to think all the time not only in terms of money but of heart and mind. The question is not only where the money is to come from but how the change of heart and the enlightenment of mind are to be brought about. In 1931 let us who are for the rural advance get the right perspective. We wonder whether, in the sum of things, more may not have been done for agriculture and the betterment of rural life by the success of the Prime Minister's visit to America, by the growth of the spirit which led to the invitation of a German General to General Smuts' dinner,...than by years of agricultural oratory."

Forestry  
Problems

An editorial in American Forests for February says: "That the threat of timber famine long predicted for the United States is in a fair way to being dissipated by changes now taking shape in the chemical and industrial world of wood utilization is a belief shared by a considerable number of foresters and students of lumber economics. These men see in the changing and declining demand for lumber and the increasing possibilities of wood cellulose a day not far distant when it will be possible to meet as large a portion as may be necessary of the Nation's lumber needs with cellulose products or other substitutes. To them a timber famine in the sense that the exhaustion of large-sized timber in this country will shake the Nation's social and economic foundation is becoming more and more a timber phantom. They see, or at least profess to see, a shortage of large-sized timber overcome without injury to the industrial and social prosperity of the country...Whether or not lumber in the form and volume of past usage is permanently on the wane, as statistics can be made to show, it is difficult to share the concern of those who see in the trend a lessening of the importance of forestry. For forestry does not stand or fall on the fear of lumber shortage but on the soil value of tree crops as exemplified by a great variety of social and economic benefits. There is no danger that lumber will pass out completely or that wood in manifold forms will not be a marketable product, meeting by the evolution of refinement the competition of other products. Forestry, no less than forest conservation, has been too long molded to the one mind that trees are merely boards for the saw mills--the Nation must have them or perish. It will be a salutary thing for forestry to be purged of its lumber famine complex and to see and sell forests in a clearer perspective of diversified wood and land crops, conservers of soil and water, habitats of wild life, moderators of climate, providers of outdoor recreation. In this age of progress, the industry that does not change is a sick or dying industry. An evolution in wood values and wood utilization ought to be welcomed as a symptom of healthy advance in the forest industries. The extent to which it will change present wood forms, the future only can unfold..."





Market  
Break  
Discussed

An Oxford, England, dispatch reports that G. Hawtrey, Assistant Secretary of the British Treasury, discussed the causes and effects of the recent Wall Street slump before the Oxford University Politics and Economics Club last night, according to the press to-day. Despite the period of excitement, he said, investors as a whole were well guided owing to the careful statistical researches of many economic bodies, and inflation was avoided owing to the restraint exercised by banks, commodity prices remaining steady. "The fundamental cause was speculation, due to the exceptional and unreal prosperity enjoyed by American industry in recent years," Mr. Hawtrey asserted. "The application of mass production methods was greatly accelerated and there was a new departure in the chain development of immense retail concerns. As a result real profits actually doubled simultaneously with a fall in the yield of long-term securities below their 1913 level, which was a strong inducement to holders of liquid capital to make loans to speculators rather than on the basis of securities."

Russian  
Agricul-  
ture

George H. Copeland is the author of an extensive article, in New York Times for February 2, on Soviet Russia's industrial experiment known as the "Five-Year Plan," designed to bring about an advance in the process of transforming a predominantly agricultural country, with some 150,000,000 inhabitants, into a great industrial power. The figures quoted in the article are those given out by the Soviet Government. In writing of agricultural conditions, the author says: "In socializing agriculture and in inducing the 125,000,000 peasants to adopt modern methods of large-scale farming, the Soviet Government has encountered many difficulties. The grain production of the country in proportion to the population is still below the pre-war level, according to latest figures. For ten pre-war years the average grain production was 73,600,000 metric tons. The average yield for ten pre-war years multiplied by the area under cultivation in 1913 was 78,400,000 metric tons. The latest figures for 1928-9 put the grain production at 76,250,000 metric tons. In 1924-5 the grain production was given as 73,000,000 metric tons; in 1926-7, as 73,120,000, and in 1927-8 as 74,280,000 metric tons. The five-year plan aims to increase grain production to 99,660,000 metric tons by 1933, and to resume exportation of grain in fairly large quantities by about 1931. It purposes to supply agriculture with technical equipment through the aid of industry, to improve the status of the lower and middle peasant groups, to develop State farming on a large scale, and to form collective farming organizations and cooperative organizations. It plans to invest 23,000,000,000 rubles in agriculture in the period. The outstanding phase of the program is the upbuilding of the socialized area in agriculture. Recent news dispatches indicate that rapid progress is being made, and that 70,000,000 acres will be 'collectivized' by 1931, instead of by 1933. These collective farms are to include about 20,000,000 persons..."

Textile  
Exports

An editorial in The Wall St. Journal for February 4 says: "Exports of textiles of all kinds, raw and finished, in 1929 amounted to \$979,212,000 compared with \$1,124,480,000 in 1928. As textiles form almost 20 per cent of the exports of merchandise, a difference of 11 per cent in the trade of a year is something worth noticing. It is a satisfaction, however, to note that a permanent decline is not indicated. The decline is more than accounted for in the exports



of raw cotton which were \$149,000,000 less than in 1928, while exports of other textile commodities increased \$3,900,000. This decrease in raw cotton was in both volume and value. Europe, for instance took 6,848,348 bales in 1928 but only 5,786,761 in 1929. There was a decrease in value also of European takings of about \$100,000,000. Germany and the United Kingdom accounted for most of the decline. Japan, an important consumer of American cotton, took considerably less also. Domestic markets have something to do with these declines, but outside conditions such as the disturbed state of affairs in China have much to do with the British and Japanese trade. The low price of silver which decreases the purchasing power of the Chinese and Indian markets is also an important factor. If their sales of finished goods are curtailed, the manufacturing countries will buy less raw material from the United States. But if exports of raw cotton fell off for special reasons, the exports of other textiles increased a little. These combined amount to about one-fifth of the total value of raw cotton exports, but even \$208,000,000 in foreign trade is no small item. These included cotton yarns, principally to Canada and to South American countries, cotton cloth, duck and tire fabrics, no one of which was large, but like the 'little grains of sand' help to make up the large total..."

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#### Section 3

Depart-  
ment of  
Agricul-  
ture

In an editorial based on the Secretary's recent address at Springfield, Illinois, The Philadelphia Ledger for February 4 says: "Addressing the Illinois Agricultural Association, Secretary Hyde said that since 1900 the cultivated acreage of Canada, the Argentine and Australia had increased 200 per cent, and their combined wheat acreage is now greater than that of the United States, as against one-third our area thirty years ago. A similar situation exists as to the other crops entering world markets. From this Secretary Hyde concluded the American farmer must rely for his profit on the home market adequately protected by tariff duties. Inevitably this points to reduced plantings, as recommended by the Farm Board."

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# DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. XXXVI, No. 31

Section 1

February 6, 1930.

## FEDERAL AGENCY FUNDS

The sum of \$552,172,213 would be set aside for twenty-eight independent offices and agencies of the Government under provisions of the annual supply bill for 1931, reported yesterday to the House by the appropriations committee, according to the press to-day. The report says: "The measure shows a decrease of \$141,687,627 under the current appropriations, due to the failure of the Farm Board to ask for an appropriation for its revolving fund."

## RURAL POST ROADS BILL

The House yesterday adopted unanimously the Wood resolution to appropriate \$31,400,000 for Federal aid in the construction of rural post roads. The measure now goes to the Senate. (A.P., Jan. 6.)

## WORLD COFFEE SUPPLY

The world visible supply of coffee on February 1 was 5,124,144 bags, according to an estimate by the New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange. This compares with the actual world supply of 5,079,355 bags on January 1 and 5,037,516 on February 1, 1929. (Press, Feb. 6.)

## NEW YORK GRANGE CON- VENTION

A Syracuse, N.Y., dispatch to the press of February 5 says: "A general tone of reviving prosperity and an air of confidence, manifest in the absence of 'hard times resolutions,' indicated that the farmers of New York State are in an improved financial condition, according to reports from the New York State Grange convention February 4. This improvement was shown in the address of the State Master, Fred J. Freestone of Seneca County, and in observations by prominent agriculturists from all parts of the State....Resolutions favored a new taxing system, advocated taxation on the basis of 'ability to pay' and on income rather than realty, and favored repeal of the education law regarding compulsory consolidation of rural school districts. A general increase of the use of dairy food in farm homes as a solution of the surplus production problem confronting the dairymen was proposed. Other resolutions asked the State to take over snow removal on State roads, asked reduction in cost of auto license plates in view of the gasoline tax, suggested that the State replace trees cut down in highway building and reiterated policies long associated with the Grange...."

"Speakers included H. L. Babcock, who predicted that the cooperative agency which he heads will do a \$37,000,000 business in 1930. He declared the Grange was the greatest supporter of cooperative marketing in the Nation. Mr. Freestone declared that the State Grange policy for 1930 will be one of determined demand for agricultural equality and a fair exchange between the products of the soil and the products of industry, finance and labor...."



## Section 2

## Business

Theo. H. Price, writing in Commerce and Finance for February 5, and Finance says: "'This Shrinking World,' was the subject of a lecture delivered in New York last week. The lecturer stressed the rapidity of communication and transportation that has been made possible by electricity, and asserted that commercial development now follows scientific discovery with a promptitude hitherto unequalled. Applying this statement to business and finance, he said that the logical result would be shorter periods of depression and longer periods of prosperity than have ever been known, and that the ease with which credit could now be mobilized made it impossible for hard times to last very long in the United States or in any other country whose industrial organization is at all flexible. Upon this theory he argued that the present depression in Great Britain is due to the lack of industrial flexibility and that the industrial versatility of the United States is our safeguard against more than a few months of economic distress. In support of this claim he laid special emphasis upon the hand-to-mouth buying that has become the general practice in America, as well as upon the short-term loans to which banks are now compelled to limit themselves in granting commercial credit. He also drew attention to the increase in employment and productive activity reported by President Hoover's Committee, and predicted that the so-called panic of 1929 would soon be forgotten in the greater prosperity by which it would be succeeded."

## Farm Taxes

Eric Englund, in charge of Division of Agricultural Finance, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, writes at length under the title "Why Farm Taxes are Heavy" in Successful Farming for February. He says in part: "Direct taxes on farm property in the United States are now more than two and one-half times as great as in 1914, having increased from approximately \$344,000,000 in that year to \$888,000,000 in 1927. This is a vast sum, especially when compared with the farmer's net income, out of which his taxes are paid. Taxes took on the average 28 per cent of the net rent of several hundred representative farms in Iowa in 1926-1927 and 27 per cent in 1921-1923 as against 14 per cent in 1913-1915. In Michigan from 1919 to 1926, 52 per cent of the net rent of more than 600 farms was taken in taxes. Studies in several States show that, in the country as a whole, property taxes take about one-third of the net rent of farms in general, and the whole rent (in some years even more!) of many individual farms. Obviously farmers feel the weight of taxes more keenly in times of severe price depression than in times of favorable prices. Measured in dollars of uniform purchasing power, farm land in 1927 was worth 20 per cent less per acre than in 1914. As between price disparity and high taxes, the latter no doubt is the lesser cause of the farm depression and land tax delinquency in the past 8 years. But when values of farm property are declining, due largely to an unfavorable relation of prices received by farmers to prices and wages which they must pay, high taxes may be the proverbial 'last straw' to break the farmer..."

"Any logical plan to meet the outstanding question of taxation that now confronts American agriculture must be based on a reasonable appraisal of two problems: (1) the general relation of the prevailing system of taxation to the increase in the farmer's tax burdens;





(2) the possibility that the purpose for which taxes on farm property are spent benefit the public in general to such an extent that these purposes should be paid for to a greater extent than at present by revenue derived from sources other than farm property....In these times when 'farm relief' is at the front of the stage in public discussion, it might be well to consider adjustment in taxation as a means of concrete aid to the rural population, not as a special favor but as a relief from an exceptional burden. But when we turn away from the generally accepted proposition that the tax burden on agriculture is too great and that 'something must be done about it,' and center our attention on the practical question of means and measures, conflict takes the place of unanimity of opinion. Nevertheless, we must face the question, and this will be attempted in the next article."

An editorial on this article in the same issue says: "The various branches of Government will continue assessing and collecting taxes/retrofore with frequent increases and/decreases. It is a problem, then, of placing this burden where it should be borne. Do farmers carry more than their fair share? Is our tax money being wasted? Taxes have risen because expenditures have increased. The author finds that expenditures have increased because public opinion demands more Government service and that the prices of services and things, labor, building material, and goods in general are higher than before the war. Increases have been greatest in local communities..."

Scientific  
Farm Ex-  
periment

Malcolm C. Cutting writes under the title, "Farm Relief by Factory Methods" in Nation's Business for February. Two men, Dr. H. C. Taylor and Prof. M. L. Wilson, had a theory by which they believed that Montana agriculture, then (in 1923) in a serious plight, could be made to pay. John D. Rockefeller, jr., provided money to make their experiments, which they termed the "Fairway Plan," possible. The author says in part: "A scientific and carefully planned effort to transfer the industrial efficiency of modern factory methods to the farm is going forward in Montana, made possible by the financial contribution of one of America's greatest business executives. It is perhaps the most revolutionary experiment in economic agricultural research ever attempted. Its dual purpose is to solve problems of farm tenancy and efficient farm operation. Already it has pointed the way to reducing the hours of man-labor in wheat growing from seven to two and one-half hours per acre and the cost of wheat production from \$13 to \$8.70 per acre....Doctor Taylor suggested that the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial trustees finance a demonstration of his Fairway Plan in Montana under Professor Wilson's supervision. The Memorial was unable to advance money for this purpose, but the trustees were interested and they found someone who would. John D. Rockefeller, jr., advanced \$125,000 for the project. The project contemplated the purchase (in part) and lease of a number of groups of foreclosed farms, to be combined into single units of varying size according to the type of farming planned. They were to be equipped with the most efficient machinery. Then tenants were to be installed with a favorable purchase contract to operate the farms under Wilson's supervision....From Wilson's standpoint of efficient mechanical operation, the farm of most absorbing interest is the great experimental tractor farm of 3,000 acres at Brockton. Here is the real laboratory that is working out



problems of efficient wheat farming not only for the Fairway Farms, but for the whole State. All the machinery on this farm is loaned by manufacturers for experimental purposes...It has been estimated that American industry, other than agriculture, is spending about 180 million dollars a year for research. In comparison, the United States Department of Agriculture is spending for research work something more than 13 million dollars annually, and the State experiment stations, affiliated with the Department of Agriculture and working under its general direction, spend about the same amount. This research fund of approximately 26 million dollars must cover the entire range of agriculture and country life. One can imagine how thinly it spreads over a 60 billion dollar industry with a gross income of about 10 billion dollars a year. It is Professor Wilson's thought that the strictly business aspect of the Fairway Farms project may persuade some other individual business men to invest in similar agricultural research enterprises..."

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### Section 3

Depart-  
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Agricul-  
ture

An editorial in The New York Times for February 4 says: "In a conference next week in Washington there will be gathered experts in another kind of warfare than that which has brought together the naval experts in London. They are experts whose vigilant office it is to fight insects that menace the crops of men's planting and sowing. These enemies are legion...It is one of these immigrant pests that is now causing the entomological conference--the corn-borer--offensively called the 'European corn-borer,' and defensively known by some Latin name to the scientists. It has advanced from the eastern coast by slow stages and has now reached a westerly point just this side of Chicago. The whole territory back of the frontier line, which sweeps southeasterly across Indiana and Ohio, is not overrun by borers, but there are encampments in many parts of the area, spots of infestation from which the scourge spreads, carried perhaps in a load of fodder or by an automobile tourist 'in a batch of roasting ears.' It is announced by the head of the Federal Bureau of Entomology that there is no hope of completely eradicating it, for it was too well established before it was discovered. But the problem is to live with the creature and lessen its devastation...The new uses to which corn-stalks are now to be put should make it profitable to gather every inch of stalk once left for the cattle to feed upon in a wasteful way. Thus another corn by-product may be the cleaning of the fields and the control if not the extermination of the borer. The Department of Agriculture has spent nearly \$10,000,000 aiding the 'infected' States in a 'special clean-up' campaign during the last three years, but this is only a third of the cost of a battleship. And insects are the real enemies of man. Moreover, they are within our gates."

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# Section 4 MARKET QUOTATIONS

## Farm Products

Feb. 5.--Livestock quotations at Chicago on slaughter steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$12.75-\$15.50; cows, good and choice \$7.75-\$9.75; heifers (850 lbs. down) good and choice \$11.50-\$14.25; vealers, good and choice \$11-\$15; feeder and stocker steers, good and choice \$10-\$11.25. Heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) medium, good and choice \$9.70-\$10.30; light lights (130-160 lbs.) medium to choice \$9-\$10.50; slaughter pigs (90-130 lbs.) medium, good and choice \$8.25-\$10. Slaughter lambs, good and choice (84 lbs. down) \$11.75-\$12.90; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice \$9.75-\$11.65.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes sold at \$2.75-\$3.25 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; \$2.35-\$2.40 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$2.50-\$2.60 carlot sales in Chicago; \$2.25-\$2.30 f.o.b. Waupeca. New York Danish type cabbage sold mostly around \$53-\$60 bulk per ton in terminal markets; \$48-\$50 f.o.b. Rochester. Florida pointed type \$2-\$2.75 per 1½-bushel hamper in eastern cities. Texas round type \$4.25 per barrel crate in Chicago. New York Rhode Island Greening apples sold at \$6-\$7 per barrel in New York City; Baldwins \$5-\$6. Michigan Baldwins \$2.15-\$2.40 per bushel basket in Chicago; Greenings and Spys \$2.75-\$3. New York and midwestern yellow onions ranged \$2-\$2.25 per 100-pound sack in eastern cities. Midwestern stock \$1.75-\$2.10 in Chicago.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 36¢; 91 score, 35½¢; 90 score, 35¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 18¢; Single Daisies 21¢-21½¢; Young Americas, 22¢.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets declined 3 points to 15.57¢ per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the price stood at 18.59¢. March future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 5 points to 16.05¢ and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange were unchanged at 15.90¢.

Grain prices: No.1 dark northern spring wheat (13% protein) at Minneapolis \$1.25. No.2 red winter, Kansas City \$1.20-\$1.22. No.2 hard winter (not on protein basis), Chicago \$1.18; Kansas City \$1.13. No.3 mixed corn, Chicago 82¢; Minneapolis 74¢-75¢; Kansas City 77¢-78¢. No.3 yellow corn, Chicago 83¾¢; Minneapolis 78¢-82¢; Kansas City 79½¢-81½¢. No.3 white oats, Chicago 44¢-45¼¢; Minneapolis 40½¢-42¢; Kansas City 46½¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)



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Vol. XXXVI, No. 32

Section 1

February 7, 1930.

## BILLS IN CONGRESS

The Senate yesterday passed and sent to the President a resolution authorizing \$587,500 to finance a fight against the pink boll worm in Arizona.

The Senate adopted and sent to the President a resolution authorizing \$31,400,000 for Federal post roads for the current fiscal year.

The House passed and sent to the Senate the Haugen bill to include artificially colored cooking compounds under the taxing provisions of the oleomargarine act. (Press, Feb. 7.)

## LEHLBACH ON PENSIONS

The press to-day says: "A proposed retirement system for Federal employees, said to be more liberal in terms and more substantial in benefits than the Dale-Lehlbach bill, was outlined to President Hoover yesterday by Representative Lehlbach, chairman of the House civil service committee...According to Mr. Lehlbach, the program would cost about \$5,000,000 more annually than the Dale-Lehlbach plan, which costs \$10,000,000 more than the present program of \$32,000,000 yearly. Under the new proposal, an employee would receive \$30 for each year of service, the whole not to exceed \$900 annually."

## DISCOUNT RATES DROPPED

A New York dispatch to-day says: "As a further antidote to the business sluggishness which has prevailed since the acute stock market depression of last fall, the Federal Reserve Bank of New York late yesterday reduced the rediscount rate to 4 per cent, establishing the lowest rate since May, 1928....Along with the reduction at New York, similar action by the Federal Reserve Bank, of Richmond, Va., lowered the rate there to  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. Earlier in the day the Bank of England, in line with the general easing of credit abroad, had pared down its rediscount rate to  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent from 5....The day saw other developments in the same general trend.... It was considered probable further acceptance-rate cuts would be made to-day."

## FEDERAL FARM BOARD

The Federal Farm Board announced yesterday that it has approved an application of the Wenatchee District Cooperative Association, Wenatchee, Wash., for a commodity loan of not exceeding \$40,000 on Winesap apples. This loan is supplemental to one from the Federal Intermediate Credit Bank, Spokane, Wash., and will enable the association to advance to its grower members a larger percentage of the market value of their product. (Press, Feb. 7.)

## COTTON ACREAGE

A press dispatch to-day from Jackson, Miss., says: "Determination to hold the 1930 cotton acreage below 40,000,000 acres was expressed at Jackson yesterday by the cotton acreage reduction committee of the American Cotton Cooperative Association. To this end an educational campaign will be launched through the South to cut the acreage by 6,000,000 acres below that of 1929...."





## Section 2

Business  
and Agri-  
culture

An editorial in Commerce and Finance for February 5 says: "Briefly it may be said that the feeling in financial circles here and abroad is one of restrained optimism, and while merchants are still circumspect in their buying it is plain that commercial confidence is on the increase, and that trade is almost sure to expand if and as soon as it becomes reasonably certain that agricultural America will have a good season this year. Just at present farmers are being urged to plant a smaller acreage to crops that are in excessive supply. If this campaign is successful, it will mark a new era in American agriculture, and will make the farmer the master of his future destiny. Therefore, the success of those whose slogan is, 'Plant less of one crop and more of many,' is profoundly important, and the progress of the diversification campaign will be closely watched by those whose interest in the farmer is inspired by political, economic, or social considerations."

Georgia  
Agriculture

"Georgia's cotton crop dropped from 2,800,000 bales before the boll weevil invasion to 600,000 at its lowest ebb, and gross income from all crops and livestock fell from \$304,713,534 to \$169,000,000--or a little over half. From the pit it has climbed steadily, and an impressive outline of that amazing fall and recovery was traced recently by Dr. Andrew M. Soule, president of State College of Agriculture of the University of Georgia, in Athens, when he addressed the delegates to the Twenty-Third Farmers' Week and Marketing Conference... In 1929 the cotton crop was worth \$122,971,000. Other crops were worth \$139,283,000. The total of these figures is \$262,254,000, and they do not include values for livestock or products of woodlands. When livestock values are included, the total for 1929 is \$338,832,000, or \$34,118,468 more than the corresponding values in 1909. Thus fewer farmers, on less land, are raising crops with larger values. ~~and Georgia feels that good times have come to dwell once more within her borders.~~ Into this increase in value's of crops other than cotton has gone an immense improvement in quality. The cattle tick is a thing of the past and a different and better breed of cattle graze Georgia pastures. Mongrel chickens have given way to purebred flocks that yield large revenues. Horses have been disappearing from the farms, their value having decreased from \$14,193,839 as late as 1925 to \$4,274,602 at the present time. Tractors have increased until there are now at least 7,000 of them in use, or enough to do the work of 70,000 mules...." (Manufacturers Record, Feb. 6.)

Scottish  
Agriculture

The Scottish Journal of Agriculture for January says: "The period of depression through which the agricultural industry in this country has been passing is engaging the serious attention not only of farmers themselves, but of all sections of the community. The decline in agriculture is adversely affecting other spheres of national effort, and there is a growing appreciation of the necessity for improving the conditions and prospects of the industry. It was thought that at this time readers of the journal would be interested to view the problem, as it affects Scotland, through the eyes of experienced observers. A number of individuals whose prominent association with our national agriculture entitles them to speak with authority were



accordingly invited to contribute a brief note on the subject...." The contributors to this symposium include The Duke of Atholl, who says in part: "There is nothing actually wrong with the system of Scottish agriculture, and that it is not flourishing in an economic sense is due to causes outwith its own control. If anyone could tell me what is to be the future political policy of this country, I should have little difficulty in telling him what the future of agriculture would be. Whether for evil or for good, politicians of Great Britain decided many years ago to support industrialism and to sidetrack agriculture. Much of the political interest taken in agriculture during the last fifty years has been directed more towards improving the conditions of people on the land rather than towards improving agriculture itself. Politically it may still suit this generation to obtain its food from abroad below the cost at which our farmers can produce it; but if this continues, more and more land will go out of cultivation, and some day the people of this country will find that they have lost not only the farm hands but the farms. When that day comes, they will be entirely dependent upon outside sources for the whole of their existence, and will have to pay the price...." The Duke of Montrose also contributed an opinion, saying in part: "The existing depression in agriculture would seem to be due, in a large part, to this country being over-industrialized, and the balance between urban and landed interests not being equally adjusted. The result of this lopsided situation is that political measures in general are biased and in favor of the towns rather than the land. For instance, in manufacture, shipbuilding, engineering or mining it is generally recognized that all labor must be up to Trades Union standard; and all labor not so, shall be considered as 'black-leg.' If the conditions of the industry show that importation of foreign goods, made under unfair conditions, prevents our manufacturers from competing and maintaining Trades Union standards, it is held that a case has been made out for 'safeguarding,' and necessary steps can be taken by a modified tariff, or otherwise, to shelter the industry and those who work in it. But it has been declared that no matter what 'black-leg' imports come into this country and affect agriculture, this industry alone, of all industries, shall remain unsheltered; and those who work in it must therefore rest content with inferior conditions and wages..."

(Kentucky)

Tobacco  
Club Work

Sixty-four Simpson County, agricultural 4-H club boys grew an acre each of one-sucker tobacco last year which averaged 1,351 pounds to the acre, compared with an average of 850 pounds for the county as a whole, County Agent H. W. Whittenburg reports. Only six of the club boys grew less than 1,000 pounds to the acre, while 17 of them produced over 1,500 pounds on an acre. The highest production was 1,835 pounds, produced by William Dinwiddie. Forty-nine of the club boys delivered 66,375 pounds of tobacco to the loose leaf floors at Franklin. Their average price was \$14.66 per 100 pounds, and their sales totaled \$9,735. (Press, Feb. 6.)

West and  
East

An editorial in The Wall St. Journal for February 6 says: "Despite the earnestness of the Californian's belief in the scenery, climate and future of his not always native State, sentiment influences business there no more than elsewhere. A casual traveler on the Pacific coast might conclude that it was even to-day sufficient





unto itself and that in another twenty years it was sure to look upon itself with reason as an autonomous principality in business. This is not the attitude of California, and even less of the Pacific Northwest. ...It is there the natural and normal thing for an enterprise when it has developed volume of operation and financial stability sufficient to attract attention in the East to become part of an organization of national scope--of course at a price satisfactory to its owners. That this process of industrial integration between the Far West and the East has been accelerated of late is no accident. The Panama Canal is to some extent responsible, and its influence through transportation rates can be traced in the tendency of coast industries to affiliate with those of the Atlantic seaboard. Rising density of population permitting a scale of industrial operation interesting to eastern capital has been an even more powerful factor. Among the obvious results are combinations of always greater magnitude, an increase of capital resources available to the Pacific slope, occasionally the release of funds for fresh enterprises and usually additions to the investment holdings on the coast in other than local issues..."

### Section 3

Depart-  
ment of  
Agricul-  
ture

Paul de Kruif is the author of a five-page article entitled "Death to the Med-Fly," in The Country Gentleman for February, which deals comprehensively with the work the department is carrying on in its campaign against the Mediterranean fruit fly. The article opens as follows: "The men who have the job of wiping every last Mediterranean fruit fly off the face of the United States are as tough and hard a gang as any I've met, in war or out. If I had the bad luck to be a Mediterranean fruit fly living in Florida now, I'd call a mass meeting of all my surviving Med-fly brothers and sisters. I'd advocate an immediate nonstop flight over the Gulf Stream to a nice safe place like Haiti. These men-against-the-Med-fly are surely a rough, bad crew. There's no question they'll stamp the life out of every single last maggot and adult specimen of this worst danger that has ever threatened American fruit culture. That will be the first time any insect pest has been stamped out of any country. They will if Congress, if....But what an if that is. I've never seen such a crew of drastic men as these Med-fly fighters of the United States Department of Agriculture and the Florida Plant Board. That goes for all of them, from Doctor Marlatt, their field marshal, down to Win C. Sleight, who is only Superintendent of Clean-up in District No.1...." The article says further: "We, as observers, have absolutely no thought of our Nation's bread and butter, of the fact that the annual income from fruit raising in the South and West is around 240 millions of dollars....Maybe we had better leave our scientific observations in this nice grapefruit grove. After all this fly will affect our bread and butter, too, if in a few years fruit from three-fifths of the fruit-producing area of the United States is harvested--all wormy. As has been told, there was a chance it would be, for Congress couldn't seem to be bothered about a war to the finish on the fruit fly. But before it was too late the Government dug up that million. And there's hope for enough more to let Newell and his gang land the knock-out punch on the enemy of the Nation's fruit..."



# Section 4

## MARKET QUOTATIONS

### Farm Products

Feb. 6.--Livestock quotations at Chicago on slaughter steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$12.75-\$15.50; cows, good and choice \$7.50-\$9.75; heifers (850 lbs. down) good and choice \$11.50-\$14.25; vealers, good and choice \$11-\$15; feeder and stocker steers, good and choice \$10-\$11.25. Heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) medium, good and choice \$9.85-\$10.50; light lights (130-160 lbs.) medium to choice \$9.50-\$10.60; slaughter pigs (90-130 lbs.) medium, good and choice \$8.50-\$10.25. Slaughter lambs, good and choice (84 lbs. down) \$11.25-\$12.50; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice \$9.75-\$11.65.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes sold at \$2.70-\$3.25 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; \$2.25-\$2.35 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked round whites \$2.50-\$2.60 carlot sales in Chicago and mostly \$2.25 f.o.b. Waupaca. New York Danish type cabbage ranged \$53-\$60 bulk per ton in terminal markets; few sales \$50-\$55 f.o.b. Rochester. Florida pointed type sold at \$2-\$2.75 per 1½-bushel hamper in eastern cities. New York yellow onions brought \$2-\$2.50 per 100-pound sack in eastern markets; \$2-\$2.10 f.o.b. Rochester. Midwestern yellows \$1.75-\$2.10 in Chicago. New York Rhode Island Greening apples brought \$6.50-\$7 per barrel in New York City; Baldwins \$5.50-\$6. Michigan Greenings and Spys \$2.75-\$3 per bushel basket in Chicago.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 36¢; 91 score, 35½¢; 90 score, 35¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 18¢; Single Daisies 21¢-21½¢; Young Americas, 22¢.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets declined 40 points to 15.17¢ per lb. On the same day last year the price was 18.65¢. March future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 40 points to 15.65¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 48 points to 15.42¢.

Grain prices: No.1 dark northern spring wheat (13½% protein) at Minneapolis \$1.25. No.2 red winter, Kansas City \$1.20-\$1.22; St. Louis, \$1.26. No.2 hard winter (not on protein basis) Chicago, \$1.18; Kansas City, \$1.11½; St. Louis, \$1.17-\$1.20. No.3 mixed corn, Minneapolis 74½¢-75½¢; Kansas City, 77¢-78¢. No.3 yellow corn, Chicago 83¢-84¢; Minneapolis 79½¢-82½¢; Kansas City 80¢-81½¢. No.3 white oats, Chicago 43½¢-45½¢; Minneapolis 41½¢-42½¢; Kansas City 46½¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)





# DAILY DIGEST

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Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

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Vol. XXXVI, No. 33

Section 1

February 8, 1930.

## DISCOUNT RATE CUTS

The press to-day reports that reductions in the rediscount rate of the Chicago Federal Reserve Bank to 4 per cent, and of the rate of the Cleveland, Dallas and Minneapolis banks to  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent were announced yesterday by the Federal Reserve Board.

## COTTON CROP CUT

A Jackson, Miss., dispatch to-day states that while the cotton acreage reduction committee of the American Cotton Cooperative Association, meeting at Jackson yesterday, prepared its program on acreage education, Carl Williams, of the Federal Farm Board, urged the association of southern agricultural workers to hold their production to the needs of consumption or produce better quality cotton. "The American cotton farmer ultimately will have to do one of two things," said Mr. Williams. "He will have to produce just enough cotton for domestic consumption under a high tariff wall or he will have to produce the quality and staple of cotton that he alone can and the foreigner can not in order to maintain American supremacy in the cotton markets of the world."

## WHEAT COMMITTEE REQUEST

A Chicago dispatch to The New York Times yesterday said: "The newly organized wheat growers' advisory committee has asked the Federal Farm Board to authorize immediately a wheat stabilization corporation, under the provisions of the Agricultural Marketing Act...."

## KNAPP TO HEAD FARM GROUP

A Jackson, Miss., dispatch to-day states that Dr. Bradford Knapp, president of the Alabama Polytechnic Institute, was nominated yesterday for the presidency of the Association of Southern Agricultural Workers, and Atlanta was chosen for the 1931 convention city. Other officers nominated by the committee included Dr. E. C. Brooks, president of North Carolina State College, at Raleigh, first vice president; J. C. Pridmore, New York, retiring secretary of the association, second vice president, and J. Phil Campbell, director of extension at Georgia Agricultural College, Athens, Ga., secretary-treasurer.

## WORLD HEALTH RELATIONS

International health relations have passed beyond the sphere of national action and may best be perfected and will ultimately do the most good if exerted through some central international body, Dr. Hugh S. Cumming, Surgeon-General of the United States Public Health Service, said yesterday. Doctor Cumming spoke at the Johns Hopkins School of Hygiene and Public Health, giving a review of "International Health Problems." The greatest good, he said, to be accomplished by such an international body is by the acquaintances and friendships made and the opportunities for removing prejudices and misunderstandings afforded by representatives of various governments conferring together, whether in classroom or in the more formal official international conference. (Press, Feb. 8.)



## Section 2

Building  
Outlook

Indications that credit is resuming its flow in normal channels in larger volume, paving the way for increased activity in the construction field, are disclosed in a survey made by the National Building Survey Conference under the direction of the chairman, Fenton B. Turch, vice president of the American Radiator Company. The survey, in which banks, building and loan associations, insurance and mortgage companies cooperated, shows that building mortgage conditions on the West Coast are now favorable, money being available in sufficient quantity for prudent residential, renovating and business building loans. The rate varies from  $5\frac{1}{2}\%$  to  $7\%$  on a basis of 60% valuation. In the districts surrounding Cincinnati, Cleveland, St. Louis and St. Paul, there has been a particular pick-up during the past week in the mortgage market, with many loans being favorably negotiated at the present time. There is a slight improvement in the situation in New England, and a fairly optimistic attitude has developed in that section regarding the immediate future of the mortgage money market. No favorable change has been noted in the situation in the districts surrounding Chicago, Detroit, Pittsburgh and Indianapolis. This also applies to certain spotty conditions in the South, including Atlanta, where sufficient funds have not been received to enable them to enter the mortgage market in a noticeable manner. The Baltimore district in the past few days has shown considerable improvement. Funds have been put out recently from New York and its suburbs on a conservative basis. The situation in the Philadelphia district is improving.

Cigarette  
Figures

Almost 1,000 cigarettes for each man, woman and child in the United States were taken from bond during the 1929 calendar year. Figures made public by the Internal Revenue Bureau showed that the 119,049,105,104 taken from bond last year were 13,122,339,453 more than during 1928. At an average cost of 13 cents for each package of 20, the 1929 cigarette bill would have taken \$780,000,000 out of the pockets of the smokers. In contrast, however, the amount of snuff taken out of bond last year dropped 619,000 pounds as compared with the previous year, the total production amounting to 40,036,914 pounds. The production of playing cards dropped approximately 400,000 packs. (A.P., Feb. 7.)

## Crop Returns

An editorial in The Country Gentleman for February says: "During the past eight years of discussion of farm distress and relief, we have heard a great deal of the relation of size of crop to size of income from crop. It has become the fashion to say that the largest crop brings the smallest return and the smallest crop the largest return. Any truth may be distorted by exaggeration, and this is no exception. In the number of the Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science devoted to agricultural distress is an article by Peterson on The Relation of Annual Weather Surpluses to Net Farm Incomes. From the illuminating graphs displayed in the article, one learns that in the cases of potatoes, cotton, corn and oats, surpluses tend to lead to losses. But in the case of wheat, gains rise with size of crop. Apparently the effect of surplus on return depends upon the particular circumstances surrounding each crop. A striking illustration of the relation of crop to return is to be found in the last report of the California





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Canning Peach Growers' Association. Practically all the peaches commercially canned in the United States are packed in California. Acreage and pack of peaches have risen progressively, with some fluctuations, since the war, until the crop of 1929. The pack of 1928 was nearly fifteen million cases. With a crop failure in 1929, the pack fell to a little over eight million cases. Into the small pack of 1929 went a carryover of some two and a half million cases. Of the current supply the largest part has been sold and there will be no carryover of note into 1930. The extent to which the frost of the spring of 1929 was a commercial blessing is revealed in the report on the pack for the two years. In 1928 the peach growers sold 320,000 tons of canning peaches for around six and a half million dollars; in 1929 they sold 177,000 tons for around twelve and a half million dollars. In short, the crop of 1929 was half as large as in 1928, yet the crop income was twice as much. This does not tell the full story, for the labor costs were much higher in 1928 than in 1929. The manager of the association urged that this result made 'convincing proof of the soundness of the policy of fitting production to market needs.' The question is whether it takes a frost to do this. The large crop return of the canning peach growers in 1929 was an act of God. Is it not possible to have this also achieved as an act of man?..."

Farm Board  
Comment

An editorial in American Farming for February says: "The Farm Board includes crop and livestock production control in its farm relief program. This is quite proper under the terms of the Agricultural Marketing Act. Those who framed the act wisely interpreted marketing as merchandising and the modern conception of merchandising goes back to the manufacturing plant which in this case is the farm which makes the crop. It would surely be a risky piece of national legislation that would put a responsibility of orderly marketing upon a board without giving that board the power to exert some influence back to the source of supply. The board is quite within its rights in taking all possible steps to check a surplus where there is no reasonable hope of the farmer's finding a fair market for the product. Just how far the board can go toward the enforcement of reduced production is questionable but the farmer who is going to get the full benefit of the Agricultural Marketing Act will do well to harken to the board's advice on crop curtailment. The board is in a position to know where the farmer should make reductions. The very close tie-up of the board with the production experts of the Department of Agriculture and the State agricultural colleges is fortunate for the farmer. The national agricultural outlook conference held last week in Washington and participated in by the agricultural economists of all agricultural colleges and by the experts of the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics gives a national agricultural picture that is going to be of great value to the farmers who are members of the cooperative marketing associations through which the Farm Board is working."

Grange  
Convention

A Syracuse, N.Y. dispatch to-day states that speaking for the farmers of the State at yesterday's session of the New York Grange, Louis J. Tabor of Columbus, Master of the National Grange, urged greater cooperation between State and national grange organizations, backed up by county and local units, to compete with the tendency toward mergers in other fields. "Inequality of taxation," he termed





the "most crushing burden" on the farmer, and he asked that the base of taxation be broadened to shift the burden on incomes and luxuries.

Cooperation in marketing was urged to shorten the route between consumer and producer. Irrigation and reclamation projects of the Government were criticized by the national master as unsound. He said that while one branch of the Government is spending millions on irrigation projects to bring more acres under cultivation, another branch is spending hundreds of millions to take care of the surplus production already created. Mr. Taber commended the work of the Federal Farm Board thus far,

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### Section 3

Department  
of Agri-  
culture

An editorial in The New York Times for February 7 says: "It will probably be some years before the waiter will ask you, in the ordinary way he speaks of beef, how rare or well done you want your reindeer steak; but it will not be long before reindeer meat will be available in most large cities. Alaskan herd owners, both white and Eskimo, and the governmental agencies are trying to develop a market in the United States for the surplus now produced. Twenty years ago every effort was bent toward increasing the herd of over a thousand animals brought by the Federal Government from Siberia to supply food for the natives of Alaska. It has increased to between 800,000 or 900,000 reindeer, more than half being owned by the Eskimos, who have succeeded admirably in bringing their herds up to more than the amount they require for their own needs. They now want to sell their extra supply, and the Department of Agriculture has come to their aid with a booklet which will tempt any cook to set out instantly in search of a butcher with a side of reindeer hanging in his icebox....The descriptions of savory stews and crisp brown reindeer cutlets are as appetizing as an aperitif. All that is wanted now is a reindeer butcher shop."

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# Section 4

## MARKET QUOTATIONS

### Farm Products

Feb. 7.--Livestock quotations at Chicago on slaughter steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$13-\$15.50; cows, good and choice \$7.75-\$10; heifers (850 lbs. down) good and choice \$11.75-\$14.25; vealers, good and choice \$11-\$15.25; feeder and stocker steers, good and choice \$10-\$11.25. Heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) medium, good and choice \$10-\$10.75; light lights (130-160 lbs.) medium to choice \$9.75-\$10.85; slaughter pigs (90-130 lbs.) medium, good and choice \$9-\$10.50. Slaughter lambs, good and choice (84 lbs. down) \$11.25-\$12.60; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice \$9.50-\$11.50.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes sold at \$2.70-\$3.25 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; \$2.25-\$2.30 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$2.45-\$2.60 carlot sales in Chicago; mostly around \$2.25 f.o.b. Waupaca. Maryland and Delaware yellow sweet potatoes sold mostly around \$1.25-\$1.50 per bushel hamper in eastern markets. Tennessee Nancy Halls, house cured, brought \$1.35-\$1.50 per bushel hamper in Chicago. New York Danish type cabbage sold at \$60-\$70 bulk per ton in eastern markets; few sales at \$60 f.o.b. Rochester. Texas round type \$4.50-\$4.75 per barrel crate in Chicago. Florida pointed type \$2-\$2.50 per 1½-bushel hamper in New York City. New York Rhode Island Greening apples brought \$6.50-\$7 per barrel in New York City; Baldwins \$5.50-\$6. Virginia Yorks \$5 in Philadelphia.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 36¢; 91 score, 35½¢; 90 score, 35¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 18¢; Single Daisies 21¢-21½¢; Young Americas, 22¢.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets declined 50 points to 14.67¢ per lb. On the same day one year ago the price stood at 18.68¢. March future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 57 points to 15.08¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 52 points to 14.90¢.

Grain prices: No.1 dark northern spring wheat (13½ protein) at Minneapolis \$1.25. No.2 red winter, Chicago \$1.22½; Kansas City \$1.21-\$1.23; St. Louis \$1.28. No.3 hard winter (not on protein basis), Chicago \$1.18; St. Louis \$1.17½-\$1.20. No.3 mixed corn, Minneapolis 75¢-76¢; Kansas City 77¢-78¢. No.3 yellow corn, Chicago 83¼¢-84¼¢; Minneapolis 79¢-82¢; Kansas City 80¢-82¼¢. No.3 white oats, Chicago 44¼¢-45½¢; Minneapolis 41 3/8¢-42 3/8¢; Kansas City 45½¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)





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Vol. XXXVI, No. 34

Section 1

February 10, 1930.

## FARMERS AND TARIFF

The press to-day says: "Organized farmers severely criticized the pending tariff bill's rates on farm products in a letter to the Senate made public yesterday and asserted that unless important changes were made 'it would be better for agriculture to continue under the tariff act of 1922.' Low rates on sugar, blackstrap molasses, casein, hides, fats and oils were declared to be evidences of unfairness to the farmer, and it was asserted that if these and other rates were made operative it would prevent restoration of balanced agriculture....Seven organizations of which officers or representatives signed the letter were the American Farm Bureau Federation, Farmers' Union, National Cooperative Milk Producers Federation, American Cotton Growers Exchange, National Livestock Producers Association, Central Cooperative Association and American National Livestock Association...."

## BOULDER DAM

A Phoenix, Ariz., dispatch to-day says: "The tri-State Colorado River conference, which convened at Phoenix last Thursday, ended yesterday in at least temporary failure. W. J. Donovan, chairman and personal representative of President Hoover, announced Arizona and California commissioners were unable to agree upon interpretations of a clause in the Boulder Dam Act defining the manner in which the power question should be determined. California had contended that the question of power allocation and prices to be charged for power under the act should be determined by the Secretary of the Interior, while Arizona, supported by New Mexico, Utah, Colorado and Nevada, took the stand that power questions under the act must be settled through a tri-State compact between Arizona, Nevada and California."

## CANDY CON- SUMPTION

Candy consumption is keeping even pace with the growing population of the United States, according to a nation-wide survey of confectionery distribution made public yesterday by the Department of Commerce showing that from 1925 to 1928 the population of the country increased 4.02 per cent while the 1,387,000,000 pounds of candy consumed in 1928 represented an increase of just 4.07 per cent over the figure for 1925. The study revealed that the general price trend in the confectionery trade was downward, that investment in stock is turned over about six times each year, and that indiscriminate multiplication of accounts did not produce corresponding increases in total sales. (Press, Feb. 9.)



## Section 2

## Cooperation

An editorial in Bureau Farmer for February says: "A few years ago it was 'equality' for agriculture. To-day we are seeking a 'parity' for agriculture. Different words but they mean the same thing." In the everyday words of the farm, it all means that farm people, through their organization--the American Farm Bureau--are striving to adjust the various economic and social factors so that the man and woman and the boy and girl on the farm will have the same chance in life that is enjoyed by the man and woman and the boy and girl in town and city....Evidence that farm people recognize this fact and that farm people are providing this necessary initiative and energy is indicated in the recent report of the Secretary of Agriculture, in which he comments on the adoption of power machinery by farm people. The Secretary of Agriculture says: 'American farm workers, using mechanical power, now produce from two to five times as much as similar workers in the older countries of Europe.' Farm people with real initiative are multiplying man power by the intelligent use of machinery. When the American farmer can produce per man from two to five times as much as the European farmer, he has taken a long step toward providing a higher standard of living for himself. The Secretary of Agriculture, in his report, shows that the value of machinery on farms has, since 1870, increased ten-fold. In terms of the 1913 dollar, it now equals \$2,700,000,000. He points out that in 1927 there were 62,742 tractors on farms in this country. Last year there were 843,000 tractors on American farms. The Farm Bureau organization, representing as it does the most aggressive farm people in the country, recognizes the importance and value of the adoption of improved farm equipment. The Farm Bureau is happy to join with farm equipment manufacturers, colleges of agriculture, the United States Department of Agriculture and other similar institutions in observing Better Farm Equipment Week, February 17 to 22, to the end that all farm people may have a better comprehension and knowledge of modern farm equipment."

Farm Board  
Comment

An editorial in The Farmer for February 1 says: "As plans slowly mature for the formation of a national organization for marketing the wheat crop, we can not help but think of the specific problem which northwestern wheat growers now face, and which they have been facing for years. This problem is called to mind by the recent suggestion from the Farm Board advocating the reduction of acreage next spring... We hope that the Federal Farm Board can carry its plans for grain marketing on a national scale to a successful conclusion. Much educational work remains to be done....The outcome of the plan, in the last analysis, depends upon the confidence that farmers are willing to place in the Farm Board and its established marketing agencies. We would feel quite as happy over the situation if, instead of a huge, national marketing plan, the Farm Board would take two definite steps at this time. The first step would be to perfect a highly efficient spring wheat area marketing organization that could really merchandise the spring wheat crop, and, remember again, there is no surplus of spring wheat. Second, it would be similarly wise to perfect plans for merchandising superior grades of winter wheat. If superior spring wheat and superior winter wheat could be properly merchandised for what it is worth, the American wheat marketing problem would be fairly well solved...."





Farming  
Reserve

An editorial in The Country Gentleman for February says: "The manager of a large farming corporation states that one-half million dollars of its three-million-dollar capital is being set aside as a reserve. Also it is intended that a certain portion of whatever profits are made shall be added to the reserve. The aim is to safeguard the business. Though the two years of the corporation's experience have been reasonably successful, it is taken for granted that not all years will be profitable. The reserve is provision against such eventualities. The manager of this farming corporation frankly confesses that he does not know what is an adequate reserve for farming. With all the mass of information about farming no one apparently has given any heed to this important point. It is not strange, however. The policy of maintaining a reserve has not been any too common to farming. Rather the tendency has been to invest any surplus above current needs in more land or in some other form of the farm business. Thus the great bulk of farm capital has always been in a fixed form. It has left farming singularly exposed to adversity. The pinch of bad years has had to be met by personal deprivations and lowered standards of living. And declines in land values, as in the after-war collapse, have compelled a liquidation of capital assets, of which land was the main item. The maintenance of an ample reserve has become an established corporation practice and undoubtedly has had much to do with the relative stability of industry. Whether the corporation plan is adapted to succeed in farming is still an unsettled question. But certain business practices, such as this matter of reserves, that it brings into the experiment will merit observing."

Food Sup-  
plies in  
Britain

The Statist (London) for January 25 contains an editorial review of a Ministry of Agriculture report entitled "The Agricultural Output and the Food Supplies of Great Britain." The review says in part: "The Ministry of Agriculture has prepared a report the second part of which is claimed to constitute the first serious attempt to treat at all comprehensively the question of British food supplies... The table shows that the total value of foodstuffs consumed, as estimated on the basis explained, was approximately 639 million pounds in the post-war period, or just over double the corresponding total in the prewar period. Imports from foreign countries have shown much the same relative increase, but while the value of home produce has risen by about 84 per cent only net imports from British countries in the post-war period have risen by about 150 per cent since the prewar years. As regards foodstuffs normally produced in this country (including fish), it will be observed that the proportion of the total value contributed by home produce has fallen from 48.4 per cent to 44.9 per cent, equivalent to a decline of about 7 per cent, while if fish is excluded the fall is slightly less. The reduction can be attributed in the main to the increased dependence on imported meat, and to a lesser extent to smaller millings of British wheat. In addition, home produced vegetables and fruit, especially the latter, now form a smaller proportion of the total supply than in the prewar period. On the other hand, the home production of dairy produce and of poultry and eggs represents a larger share of the total supply than was the case prewar, though the change in the case of the former is not very material. The reduction in the home contribution to the total supply of foodstuffs normally produced in this country has been largely made good by an increase in



imports from British countries, which now furnish 20.9 per cent of the total, compared with 18.7 per cent prewar. The increase is due mainly to heavier supplies from these sources of wheat and flour, and to a lesser extent of dairy produce. The proportion of the total supply furnished by foreign countries has risen from 32.9 per cent to 34.2 per cent, the more important changes being a large increase in meat supplies, and substantial decreases in wheat and flour, and in dairy produce. If all foodstuffs are taken together, the proportion contributed by home produce has fallen from 43.3 per cent to 39.3 per cent, equivalent to a decline of over 9 per cent. As regards imports it will be observed that the decrease in the home contribution has been entirely made good by increased receipts from British countries, imports from these sources now representing 21.6 per cent of the total supply, against 17.7 per cent in the prewar period. The postwar proportion supplied by foreign countries, however, at 39.1 per cent, is almost exactly the same as that of the prewar period."

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### Section 3

Department  
of Agri-  
culture

In an editorial on the Agricultural Outlook Report, The Farmer (St. Paul) for February 3 says: "Each year the Department of Agriculture issues its Agricultural Outlook Report wherein can be found a very complete digest of facts concerning the probable happenings of the coming year so far as agriculture is concerned. The various farm crops, and the market factors surrounding such crops, are studied with the greatest care! The facts then assembled are interpreted for the benefit of farmers. These outlook reports have already proven valuable in shaping farm production to fit demand. Unfortunately, too few farmers avail themselves of this sort of information for the reason that it does not reach them in large numbers. The outlook report for 1930, issued last week, does not lead one to conclude that agriculture is on the high road to prosperity. Neither does it indicate that we have lost ground as compared to a year ago....We wish that space would permit a more liberal quotation from the Agricultural Outlook Report. It is full of meat from cover to cover and we suggest that farmers make free use of the facts it contains. Your county agent probably has this document on file in his office."

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# Section 4

## MARKET QUOTATIONS

### Farm Products

Feb. 8.--Livestock quotations at Chicago on heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) medium, good and choice \$10-\$10.75; light lights (150-160 lbs.) medium to choice \$9.75-\$10.85; slaughter pigs (90-130 lbs.) medium, good and choice \$9-\$10.50.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes sold at \$2.70-\$3.25 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; \$2.25-\$2.30 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$2.40-\$2.55 carlot sales in Chicago and \$2.20-\$2.25 f.o.b. Waupaca. New York Danish type cabbage sold mostly around \$65-\$70 bulk per ton in terminal markets; \$60-\$65 f.o.b. Rochester.. Florida pointed type \$2.40-\$3 per 1½-bushel hamper in eastern cities. Texas round stock \$4.50-\$4.75 per barrel crate in Chicago. New York yellow onions sold at \$2-\$2.50 per 100-pound sack in a few eastern markets; \$2-\$2.10 f.o.b. Rochester. Midwestern yellows \$1.75-\$2.10 in Chicago. New York Baldwin apples sold at \$5 to \$6.25 per barrel in city markets; mostly \$5.50 f.o.b. Rochester. Michigan Greenings and Spys \$2.75-\$3 per bushel basket in Chicago; Baldwins \$2.15-\$2.40.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 36½¢; 91 score, 36¢; 90 score, 35½¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 18¢; Single Daisies 21¢-21½¢; Young Americas, 22¢.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets advanced 15 points to 14.82¢ per lb. On the same day one year ago the price stood at 18.74¢. March future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 21 points to 15.29¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 7 points to 14.97¢.

Grain prices: No.1 dark northern spring wheat (13% protein) at Minneapolis \$1.25. No.2 red winter at Kansas City \$1.23-\$1.25; St. Louis \$1.26-\$1.28. No.2 hard winter (not on protein basis), Kansas City \$1.31; St. Louis \$1.20-\$1.20½. No.3 mixed corn, Minneapolis 75¢-76¢; Kansas City 77¢-78¢; No.3 yellow corn, Chicago 83¢-83¾¢; Minneapolis 79¢-80¢; Kansas City 80¢-82¼¢. No.3 white oats, Chicago, 44½¢-45½¢; Minneapolis 41½¢-42½¢; Kansas City 46¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)



# DAILY DIGEST

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Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

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Vol. XXXVI, No. 35

Section 1

February 11, 1930.

## FRUIT FLY FUNDS

The House yesterday adopted a resolution for a congressional investigation of the disposition of Federal funds in fighting the Mediterranean fruit fly, according to the press to-day.

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## FARM BOARD AND WHEAT

The press to-day reports: "The Federal Farm Board yesterday committed itself to an attempt to stabilize the wheat market through recognition of the Grain Stabilization Corporation, of which William G. Kellogg, general manager of the Farmers National Grain Corporation, the supercooperative in the grain field, is president. The board will advance to it a first credit of \$10,000,000...."

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## LEGGE ON MEXICAN LABOR

The House immigration committee was urged yesterday by Chairman Legge of the Farm Board to investigate carefully before approving any bill that would deprive the agricultural southwest of Mexican labor, according to the press to-day. If this labor were unavailable for truck and fruit farming, he warned, "the land will probably be devoted to cereals, of which the country now produces a very great excess and on which we are putting forth our best efforts to try to curtail the acreage." The Farm Board head appeared at one of the final hearings on proposals to place Western Hemisphere immigration on a quota basis. Representative Box of Texas asked if the use of Mexican seasonal labor in West Texas would not cause cotton overproduction. Mr. Legge asserted that Mexican labor in the Southwest was a factor in the present overproduction of cotton. Representative Schneider of Wisconsin asked if southern cotton growers might not object to the admission of seasonal labor from Mexico. "You will find southern growers both favorable and unfavorable," Mr. Legge replied.

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## MULES FOR SOUTHERN EUROPE

A Spencer, N.C., dispatch to-day states that more than 46,000 American mules, the finest produced in the world, have found their way to Spain, Africa and Italy. This army of mules has been shipped by the Ed Barnett Mule Co. of St. Louis, to the three countries where mules are not raised, but are in big demand. ..."

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## CUBAN POP- ULATION

A Havana dispatch to-day reports that a national census report issued by the Cuban Government yesterday gives the total population of Cuba as 3,607,919. Havana leads the six provinces with a total of 951,359. The population of Cuba was placed at 3,413,216 in the 1925 census, and that of Havana province at 916,999. In 1890 the population was only 1,600,000.

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## Section 2

## Business

## Conditions

A February bulletin of The National City Bank of New York says: "The month of January has witnessed an impressive comeback in industrial activity from the low point reached in November and December. The best evidence of this is in the iron and steel industry, where operations since the end of December have been stepped up rapidly from around 40 per cent of capacity to 75 per cent, with some few companies at the end of January ranging as high as 100 per cent. Some recovery after the first of the year was looked for in the steel business, if for no other than seasonal reasons, but the improvement actually attained has exceeded expectations. According to the Iron Age, the decisive character of the upturn has surprised both consumers and producers alike,-- so much so in fact that a number of the larger mills, skeptical of its duration, have hesitated to increase their operations as fast as business seemed to warrant....Paralleling, and in many cases contributing directly to, the increase in steel mill activity, has been an enlargement of operations in other manufacturing lines, including notably automobiles, automotive accessories, tire and farm implement industries, in preparation of spring business. Reflecting this increase, employment figures given out by the United States Department of Labor showed a distinct upturn during the first two weeks of January from the levels of November and December when conditions were characterized as 'the worst we have had in years.' According to these reports, which are based on returns from over 8,000 establishments employing nearly 2,500,000 workers, gains amounting to 3.4 per cent occurred in the week ended January 6 and to 3.3 per cent in the week of January 13, with the largest increment in the iron and steel and automobile industries..."

## Campbell on

## Farm Industrialization

An editorial in The Washington Post for February 10 says: "Well known in the agricultural world is Thomas D. Campbell, of Hardin, Mont., head of the Campbell Farming Corporation, and advocate of industrialized agriculture. Mr. Campbell is now in the East with a plan to grow wheat and other crops on 50,000 to 100,000 acre farms close to the southern Atlantic seaboard, storing the crop in the old Shipping Board freighters that are being allowed to rot away, and shipping without transference to Liverpool, the center of the world wheat market. The industrialized farms he contemplates, says Mr. Campbell, will be able to lay down wheat in Liverpool at a saving of 52 cents a bushel as compared with the prevailing price....The future of agriculture in Mr. Campbell's opinion, is bound up in industrialization. Farms must be run like factories. By-products must be utilized. Labor-saving machinery must be introduced wherever possible. Large units must be made the rule. Production units must be scattered all over the country, so as to minimize the hazards of weather...."

## Cornstalk

## Insulation

Another use for a waste product of the farm has been found. Insulating wall-board made from cornstalks is being used by the Columbia Broadcasting System in its new studio in Washington, D.C. The cornstalk board, applied on ordinary wood flooring, will be used to minimize reverberation of sound. This is the first time a cornstalk product has been used in a broadcasting studio. The cornstalk board was purchased by Harry C. Butcher, director of the Washington office of the Columbia System, from Chester C. Davis, executive manager of the Maizewood Products Corporation, Chicago. It was manufactured



at Dubuque, Iowa. Commercial production of wall-board and insulating material from cornstalks was recently begun for the first time in the United States at this plant. If the project proves financially successful, its backers, which include some of the country's most noted financiers, plan to construct plants at various points in the Corn Belt. Dr. O. R. Sweeney, chemical engineer of Iowa State College, and a pioneer in the field of utilization of waste products produced on the farm, is consulting engineer of the project. (Press, Feb. 10.)

Farm Board  
Comment

An editorial in Farm and Ranch for February 1 says: "The Federal Farm Board is not organized as a charitable institution, but for the purpose of performing a task that farmers have not succeeded in doing for themselves. Just how well they will do the job remains to be seen, but at any rate, unless producers do their share, it will not bring about that condition of prosperity that some have anticipated....In the meantime, the Governments, both Federal and State, should be liberal with the research departments because the prosperity of the Nation depends upon the control of plant and animal disease and the various insect pests....Let farmers cooperate with the Federal Farm Board. Give the board a chance to make good, but in the meantime do not forget that the responsibility for the success of agriculture rests very largely upon the shoulders of the farmers themselves."

Farmers'  
Elevators

An editorial in The Farmer (St. Paul) for February 8 says: "We would suggest to the managers of farmers' elevators that a heavy responsibility rests upon their shoulders at this time....If the Farm Board's plan goes through their services will still be needed although their every-day duties may be changed somewhat in that they will be relieved of numerous responsibilities of elevator management. On the other hand they will have the management of a more important local grain assembling plant. The volume of their business should be increased. All in all, they should have a better position under the new plan than they had under the old. Furthermore, they will have the satisfaction of knowing that they are an important cog in the wheel of a nation-wide marketing system. We suggest that elevator managers give thought to this idea...."

Farm Land  
Values

An editorial in Wisconsin Agriculturist and Farmer for February 8 says: "Latest available figures show that farm land values are still on the down grade, but that the price is reaching a more stable level. With this change has also come a halt in the increase in farm mortgages. With land on a more steady plane, farming conditions are in line for improvement. Excessive values on land increase production costs. This at once is a burden. Speculation and hoped for future incomes from land forced prices skyward. A sudden break in market values of farm products destroyed the speculative market for land. Land prices had reached beyond the earning power of even the most productive soils. But, unlike a crash in the stock market, land values slowly returned to prices based on the actual earning capacity of the soil. Land values have been declining for almost a decade."





## Rural Doctor

An editorial in The Country Gentleman for February says:

Bonuses "Several small towns in Maine are in the midst of a significant experiment, the outcome of which will be watched with much interest by the residents of country towns and rural communities throughout the Nation. Bonuses ranging from \$500 to \$3,500 a year, appropriated from public funds, are being paid to doctors who agree to settle and practice in these Maine communities. The rapid disappearance of physicians from the smaller towns has brought rural America face to face with a difficult and somewhat alarming situation....In Maine, for instance, 226 small towns and sixty-five organized plantations now have no resident doctors. Whether the payment of subsidies will prove to be a practicable method of inducing physicians to settle in the country towns is yet to be seen. Dr. C. F. Kendall, State commissioner of health in Maine, speaks favorably of the plan, pointing out one community in which it has been in successful operation for more than ten years and several others which have been paying bonuses to their doctors from two to six years. It seems probable that the subsidy plan will be slow to gain general favor because of the additional tax burden it imposes; yet if there is solution for the rural medical problem, one suspects that it will be found in the bonus or some similar collective guarantee. The migration of doctors from the country to the city is simply one phase of a widespread economic and social trend, and it can not be checked by lamentation. In any event, the fact that a number of Maine towns are paying bonuses to their physicians, and apparently intend to keep on paying them, demonstrates the urgency of the situation in at least one rural State. It is indicative of a need so great that cost has become a secondary consideration."

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Section 3Department  
of Agri-  
culture

An editorial in Wisconsin Agriculturist and Farmer for February 8 says: "In speaking of diseases of livestock and their control, Dr. J. R. Mohler, Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, has this to say. 'Every malady has its source somewhere--and it does not just happen. Livestock diseases often strike unheralded, it is true, but there is always a cause, and luck becomes a very minor factor as we work toward completing our knowledge of how the diseases are carried.' Doctor Mohler emphasizes the responsibility of livestock owners in keeping herds free from tuberculosis, infectious abortion, shipping fever, hog cholera and other diseases, by excluding carriers of disease, good sanitation conditions and other methods of prevention. This is not a program that is easy to follow, but it is a fact that the proverbial saw relating to the economy of prevention will never be outgrown. Measures to prevent diseases cost less and are worth more than all the cures that can be prescribed."

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# Section 4

## MARKET QUOTATIONS

### Farm Products

Feb. 10.--Livestock quotations at Chicago on slaughter steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$13-\$15.50; cows, good and choice \$8-\$10; heifers (850 lbs. down) good and choice \$12-\$14.25; vealers, good and choice \$10.50-\$15; feeder and stocker steers, good and choice \$10.25-\$11.50. Heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) medium, good and choice \$10.15-\$10.85; light lights (130-160 lbs.) medium to choice \$9.85-\$11; slaughter pigs (90-130 lbs.) medium, good and choice \$9-\$10.50. Slaughter lambs (84 lbs. down), good and choice \$10.75-\$12.25; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice \$9-\$11.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes closed at \$2.85-\$3 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; \$2.25 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Eastern Round Whites \$2.70-\$3 in a few cities. Wisconsin sacked stock \$2.35-\$2.55 per 100 pounds carlot sales in Chicago; \$2.20-\$2.25 f.o.b. Waupaca. Florida Spaulding Rose few \$11-\$12 per double-head barrels in the East. Midwestern Yellow onions brought \$1.65-\$2.25 per 100 pounds sacked in consuming centers; top of \$2.50 in New York City; \$2-\$2.10 f.o.b. Rochester. New York Danish type cabbage ranged \$65-\$75 bulk per ton in terminal markets; \$60 f.o.b. Rochester. Texas Round Type \$3.50-\$4.50 per barrel crate in city markets; \$3.50 f.o.b. Lower Valley points. New York Baldwin apples \$5-\$6 per barrel; Rhode Island Greenings \$5.75-\$6.50 and McIntosh \$9-\$10 in New York City; Baldwins \$5.50 and Rhode Island Greenings \$7 f.o.b. Rochester for cold storage stock.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 37¢; 91 score, 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; 90 score, 36¢.

Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 18¢; Single Daisies 21¢-21 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Young Americas, 22¢.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets advanced 36 points to 15.18¢ per lb. On the same day one year ago the price was 18.83¢. March future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 33 points to 15.62¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 41 points to 15.38¢.

Grain prices: No. 2 red winter wheat at Kansas City \$1.24-\$1.26; St. Louis \$1.27 $\frac{1}{2}$ -\$1.29. No. 2 hard winter (not on protein basis), Chicago \$1.16 $\frac{1}{2}$ -\$1.17 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Kansas City \$1.10 $\frac{3}{4}$ -\$1.13; St. Louis \$1.19-\$1.20. No. 3 mixed corn, Chicago 83¢; Minneapolis, 75 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢-76 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Kansas City 77¢-78 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. No. 3 yellow corn, Chicago 83 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢-84 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; Minneapolis 79 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢-82 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Kansas City 80¢-82¢. No. 3 white oats, Chicago 44¢-45 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; Minneapolis 41 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢-42 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; Kansas City 45 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢-46 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)





# DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. XXXVI, No. 36

Section 1

February 12, 1930.

## GRAIN

### CORPORATION

An Associated Press dispatch to-day from Chicago says: "The new Grain Stabilization Corporation yesterday went into the open market to buy cash wheat at Minneapolis, Omaha, Duluth, Hutchinson, Kans.; Kansas City and Chicago. Following the close of the markets, W. G. Kellogg, president of the corporation, made formal announcement of officers, including his own election, and revealed some of the policies of the new agency. He said the corporation has arranged for large storage facilities at principal terminals and is arranging for still more. He would not say how extensively the body expected to function in the near future...."

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## FEDERAL

### FARM BOARD

Appointment of Dr. Frank B. Bomberger, assistant director, Extension Service, University of Maryland, and Chief of the Maryland State Department of Markets, as assistant chief of the Division of Cooperative Marketing in charge of organization work, effective Saturday, February 1, 1930, for a period of one year, was announced to-day by the Federal Farm Board. Doctor Bomberger will retain his official title and connection with the University. The appointment of Doctor Bomberger is the result of a cooperative arrangement between the Farm Board and the University of Maryland whereby the former will have the use of his services to direct its organization work, on a part time basis, without relinquishment by him of his official direction of the marketing work of the Extension Service of the University.

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## SUGAR COOPERATIVE

A New Orleans dispatch to-day states that announcement was made there yesterday that discussions have been started by the American Sugar Cane League, Inc., looking to the formation of a \$10,000,000 sugar cooperative marketing association to handle the 1930 crop. John T. Jay of New Orleans has been appointed chairman of a committee to work out details of the proposed organization, which would be modeled along the lines of the Cotton Cooperative Association, with the approval of the Federal Farm Board.

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## CANADIAN WHEAT

A London dispatch to-day states that the subject of reports circulated in Canada of a campaign against Canadian wheat being conducted in England, which have been emphatically denied, was raised in the House of Commons yesterday. The report says: "J. H. Thomas, Lord Privy Seal, read a statement by the National Association of Millers of Great Britain and Ireland, branding the reports of a conspiracy against Canadian interests as 'absurd.' In addition, A. J. McPhail of Regina, president of the Canadian Wheat Pool, who is now on the Continent, has authorized a complete denial of any hostility to Canadian wheat in England...."

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## TEXAS BANK FAILURES

The press reports that three Texas banks failed to open their doors on February 10. They are: Commercial National Bank of Jefferson; First National Bank of Ennis, and the Farmers' State Bank of Merkel.

# DAILY DIGEST

Published daily except on  
Sundays and public holidays.  
Price 10 cents.

## Section 2

Banking  
in North-  
west

An editorial in Commercial West for February 8 says: "The better bank management thought has taken firm hold in the Northwest. It has been made the theme of two large conferences and now the bankers' associations of Iowa and North Dakota have entered upon an intensive plan for further action on this most important subject. The Iowa Bankers Association is sponsoring a movement for the study of better and more profitable banking by every county and group association in the State. A special program has been prepared by the banking analysis committee and officers of the association, under the general heading: 'Still More Remunerative Bank Administration and Bank Operation.' Major topics of this program cover, in so far as we can ascertain, every phase of better and more profitable banking. In order to follow through, however, to the last detail the major topics are subdivided into numerous detailed smaller problems of each. The bankers who prepared the program have given it much thought and the benefit of experience which will make the study of the county associations very valuable to them. The programs are to be taken up at each county association meeting from this time until they all have been held. The State association urges prompt holding of these meetings so that the lessons learned may be applied as early as possible this year. Some of the counties already have met for consideration of the program and have reported excellent results from their gatherings...."

Business  
Conditions

Business is on the mend, according to most indications, but complete readjustment will take several months, says the business review in the current American Bankers Association Journal. "A moderate recovery is taking place in the steel, automobile, building and other basic industries, but it is too early to say that general business will be back to normal or above in a few weeks," the review says. "Doubtless this recovery is partly caused by the usual seasonal expansion, partly by the extremely low level to which activity declined in December, and partly by the upward turn of the business cycle. Most signs point to business being on the mend but it will take several months to work back to a healthy state and completely readjust itself after the excesses of last year....Judged by the ordinary barometers and statistical series that are used to measure business activity, we are not passing through a depression but only a painful recession which promises to be of comparatively short duration. Money rates have eased further, not only in the United States, but throughout the world, reflecting the liquidation of credit released by the collapse in American stock markets. Federal reserve banks and member banks are in a strong position..."

Butter  
Surplus

An editorial in The Prairie Farmer for February 8 says: "The huge surplus of butter which is dragging down prices of butterfat is working untold damage to the dairy industry. Farmer-producers are getting discouraged. Manufacturers and dealers are suffering losses on stored products. The reduction in butter consumption is partially due to farm families selling butterfat and buying butter substitutes for their own use....The decrease in butter consumption is about comparable to the increase in use of butter substitutes. Butter is suffering because the farmers and manufacturers have depended upon butter to sell itself, while the substitute manufacturers have carried on extensive selling campaigns. What butter needs is a general advertising





campaign. Farmers should be willing to join in this. A sum as small as one cent on each five-gallon can of cream would raise a significant advertising fund. Few farmers would object to paying such a small sum to advertise their business if they could see a return of many times over in butterfat prices through an increased demand. Prairie Farmer suggests such a plan and urges that it be put into effect quickly...."

#### Meat Consumption

The Medical Officer (London) for January 25 says: "Meat consumption in most communities may be taken as giving a definite indication of the high or low standard of living. Dr. P. W. Laidler, M.O.H., states that in East London, South Africa, the amount of meat eaten daily by East Londoners is excessive, even when judged by European continental standards. He writes: 'The meat consumption for European residents works out at 15.09 ounces per capita per diem, or almost a pound, as against the United Kingdom's and Germany's one-third of a pound and France's one-quarter. East London compares favorably, however, with the figure for the Union of South Africa. The Cost of Living Commission computed the Union rate per capita at 696 lbs. per annum, or 1.9 lbs. per capita per diem. Three meat meals a day are common in country hotels, but the East London figures, high as they are, do not include bacon, imported hams, and fresh hearts, kidneys and tripes. The standard of cooking of this excessive quantity of meat is not high. Among the poorer members of the population the frying pan is much used, and that this is a Union habit is corroborated by the evidence given before the Meat Trade Commission in 1920, when butchers trading in Durban, Pietermaritzburg, and Observatory all independently made similar remarks. One went so far as to say 'the frying pan is the curse of the country.' Frying is an unhygienic method of cooking which produces fat decomposition products, which detrimentally affect digestion. This can easily be avoided without mess by grilling.'"

#### New York Marketing

An Albany dispatch to the press of February 11 states that establishment and operation of regional markets, either by the State alone or in cooperation with counties or cities, as the best means of cutting down the price of produce to consumers and of aiding the farmer to market his supplies, was recommended to Governor Roosevelt on February 10 by a special committee of the Mayors' Conference. The report says: "The committee was appointed by the Mayors' Conference a year ago after Governor Roosevelt's special agricultural advisory commission, headed by Henry Morganthau, jr., had reported to the Executive that it considered the problem of marketing farm produce of vital importance to both farmers and consumers. Dr. G. F. Warren of the New York State College of Agriculture was chairman of the special committee of the Mayors' Conference..."

#### Pack Gives Tree Study Fund

A gift of \$200,000 to establish a foundation for the promotion of practical forest land management has been made to the University of Michigan by Charles Lathrop Pack of Lakewood, N.J., president of the American Tree Association, it was learned February 10, according to the press of February 11. The fund is to be known as the George Willis Pack Forestry Foundation, in memory of the donor's father, who was a former resident of Michigan and greatly interested in the problems of development and conservation of forest land. The income from



the fund is to be used to develop plans for the organization and management of forest properties to make them permanently productive, with an approximate balance between the annual growth and the annual cut of wood. The fund will be under the direction of Dean Samuel T. Dana of the university's school of forestry and conservation.

#### Wisconsin Master Farmers

Wisconsin Agriculturist and Farmer for February 1 says: "For the first time in this State, a class of Master Farmers has been chosen by the Wisconsin Agriculturist and Farmer. Ten men from ten counties of Wisconsin received honor medals at a banquet held in Milwaukee, on January 27. All 10 men have in common several important factors. They have been good farmers and business men, making good use of their advantages and opportunities for themselves and their families. But they have done more than this. They have been fair to the land. Every one of these men has made the land he operates more fertile and productive than when he started operating it. They are all owners of the farms and have but few outside investments....Most of them have had faith enough in the future of agriculture to work enthusiastically for 4-H club work, farm organizations and community clubs, as well as business organizations....These Master Farmers were chosen from nominations sent to us by their friends. These friends were required to score their nominees according to the Master Farmer Score Card and the final selections were made only after the most searching investigation of the man's farming activities, his home and his community life...."

#### Wool Market

The Commercial Bulletin (Boston) for February 8 says: "There is noticeable improvement in the wool markets all over the world at the moment. The betterment has been most noticeable in the overseas markets, both primary and secondary. London closed Thursday, five days ahead of schedule, with prices fully up to opening rates, while the Australian and Cape markets also have shown appreciation of quite 2 cents, clean basis, on merinos this week. New Zealand is a half-cent to a cent dearer this week on crossbreds and South American markets are steadier. Pre-shearing loans are being negotiated in the West this week. The goods market is largely waiting developments."

#### Section 3

#### Department of Agri- culture

An editorial in Outdoor Life for March says: "On the opposite page is a picture of Arthur M. Hyde, Secretary of Agriculture and winner of the 1924 Outdoor Life Conservation Award. This man has made wild life history. He has settled one of the most bitter conservation fights that ever embroiled the sportsmen of this country....On December 31, 1929, he announced a cut in the national duck bag limit to fifteen a day, thirty in possession; geese, four a day, eight in possession..."





Section 4  
MARKET QUOTATIONSFarm  
Products

Feb. 11.--Livestock quotations at Chicago on slaughter steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$13-\$15.50; cows, good and choice \$8-\$10.25; heifers (850 lbs. down) good and choice \$12.25-\$14.50; vealers, good and choice \$10.50-\$15; feeder and stocker steers, good and choice \$10.25-\$11.50. Heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) medium, good and choice \$10.15-\$10.80; light lights (130-160 lbs.) medium to choice \$9.85-\$11.05; slaughter pigs (90-130 lbs.) medium, good and choice \$9-\$10.60. Slaughter lambs, good and choice (84 lbs. down) \$10.75-\$12.15; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice \$8.50-\$10.35.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes closed at \$2.65-\$3.25 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; mostly \$2.20-\$2.25 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$2.40-\$2.55 carlot sales in Chicago and \$2.20-\$2.25 f.o.b. Waupaca. Maryland and Delaware yellow sweet potatoes brought \$1-\$1.65 per bushel hamper in eastern cities. Tennessee Nancy Halls, house cured, sold at \$1.30-\$1.50 in the Middle West. New York Danish type cabbage sold at \$65-\$80 bulk per ton in terminal markets and at \$60 f.o.b. Rochester. Florida pointed type \$2.50-\$3 per 1½-bushel hamper in the East. New York Rhode Island Greening apples sold at \$6-\$7 per barrel in New York City; Baldwins \$5.50-\$6. Michigan Greenings and Spys \$2.75-\$3 per bushel basket in Chicago.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 37¢; 91 score, 36½¢; 90 score, 36¢.

Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 18¢; Single Daisies 21¢-21½¢; Young Americas, 22¢.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets advanced 14 points to 15.32¢ per lb. (Markets closed one year ago) March future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 15 points to 15.77¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 18 points to 15.56¢.

Grain prices: No. 1 dark northern spring wheat (13% protein) at Minneapolis \$1.25. No. 2 red winter, Chicago \$1.23¾; Kansas City \$1.26-\$1.28; St. Louis, \$1.27-\$1.29. No. 2 hard winter (not on protein basis), Kansas City \$1.13-\$1.14; St. Louis \$1.21½-\$1.22. No. 3 mixed corn, Minneapolis 75½¢-76½¢; Kansas City 78¢-80¢. No. 3 yellow corn, Chicago 83½¢; Minneapolis 79½¢-82½¢; Kansas City 80½¢-83¢. No. 3 white oats, Chicago 44½¢-46¢; Minneapolis 42 1/8¢-43 1/8¢; Kansas City 45½¢-46¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

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# DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. XXXVI, No. 37

Section 1

February 13, 1930.

## FLOOD CONTROL PLANS

Need for speeding up the Government's flood control work and guaranteeing reasonable compensation for damage to private property was expressed to the House flood control committee yesterday as it went forward with its study of proposals to amend the Jadwin plan, according to the press to-day. The report says: "Senators from Kentucky, Tennessee and Mississippi stressed both points. The reservoir plan, under which the flood waters of streams tributary to the Mississippi would be impounded and released later in the season, was advocated by Representative Sears of Nebraska. He said this would 'do away with all floods on the river.' After Senator Barkley of Kentucky had urged protection for the rich farming section around Hickman, Ky., the Nebraskan offered the reservoir system as a possible alternate to the Jadwin plan. Mr. Barkley replied that if such a scheme would prove practicable 'it would be the ideal solution.' He said there might be objection to this system if it required depopulation of large areas, but Mr. Sears contradicted this."

## FINANCIAL CONDITIONS

Aggregate resources of the 7,408 reporting national banks in Continental United States, Alaska and Hawaii on December 31 last, the date of the recent call for statements of condition, amounted to \$28,882,483,000, exceeding by \$958,173,000 the amount reported by 7,473 banks on October 4, 1929, the date of the previous call, John W. Pole, Controller of the Currency, announced yesterday. Total resources of the reporting banks, however, were \$1,706,673,000 under those of 7,635 reporting banks on December 31, 1928, the date of the corresponding call in the previous year, when resources were more than \$30,500,000,000. Loans and discounts, including rediscounts, on December 31 amounted to \$15,150,046,000, an increase of \$188,169,000 since October 4, 1929, but a decrease of \$129,585,000 in the year. (Press, Feb. 13.)

## BOSTON DISCOUNT RATE

The Federal Reserve Board announced yesterday that the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston had established a rediscount rate of 4 per cent on all classes of paper of all maturities effective to-day. (Press, Feb. 13.)

## CHEESE CO- OPERATION

James C. Stone, vice chairman of the Federal Farm Board, in an address before the meeting of the National Cheese Producers Federation at Madison, Wis., yesterday, said: "Recognizing the dominant place which is now held by the National Cheese Producers' Federation in Wisconsin and after careful study of the organization, its management and business policies, the Federal Farm Board,...has already made its services available to producers of the State of Wisconsin through this cooperative sales agency. The Federal Farm Board has recognized the National Cheese Producers' Federation of Plymouth, Wis., as the cooperative organization through which it will make its services available to the cheese industry in Wisconsin and in the contiguous cheese-producing districts."





## Section 2

Committee  
on Foods

An editorial in The Journal of the American Medical Association for February 8 says: "In this issue of The Journal appear the first acceptances by the Committee on Foods (of the Council on Pharmacy and Chemistry of the American Medical Association.) More than a hundred products, representing the products of numerous manufacturers, have been submitted to the committee, in addition to several national advertising campaigns by cooperative marketing organizations. This cooperation is welcomed by the committee but obviously has thrown a great burden of work on the committee at the start and this will necessarily cause slow progress. Manufacturers have greeted with acclaim the permission to use on packages and in advertising the seal of the committee. It is reasonable to believe that both the medical profession and the public will cooperate by urging the manufacturers of food products to submit their material to the committee and to use the seal of the committee, so as to enable intelligent choice of foods by the public. As might have been expected, claims for many of the food products submitted were exaggerated and manufacturers have been asked to withdraw such claims or to modify them in order to make the products suitable. The last fifteen years has seen a great development of the food industry. Whereas less food is eaten, so far as concerns caloric or energy value, foods have been greatly modified to improve palatability and to provide what are recognized as necessary ingredients in the form of vitamins and mineral salts. It is the hope of the committee that its efforts will give stability to a rapidly growing industry and prevent the sinking of the modern food market in a morass of hokum such as engulfed the drug industry in its developing stages."

Cooperation  
in Cali-  
fornia

Earnest Elmo Calkins writes of "The California Legend" in The Atlantic Monthly for February. He says in part: "The genius for teamwork in California is exhibited in the marketing of its crops. California is famous for its cooperative advertising and selling. Oranges, lemons, raisins, grapefruit, nuts, lumber, and other native products, produced in small units, are pooled, graded, trade-marked, and advertised with profitable results, and these methods could and should be imitated by farmers everywhere. California agriculturists, truck gardeners, and fruit farmers enjoy the advantages of trade-unionism because they are all nourished from the same fount. There is something about this dependence on one source for water, the controlled use of it, and the amazing results it produces, so superior to nature's reckless and haphazard methods, that engenders an enlightened selfishness which places the common good ahead of the individual good..."

Dairy  
Congress

Danish Foreign Office Journal for January says: "The Danish dairy industry has arranged an International Dairy Congress to be held in Copenhagen July, 1931, under the patronage of His Majesty King Christian X, and with M. Kr. Bording, Minister of Agriculture, and M. Th. Madsen-Mygdal, former Prime Minister and Minister of Agriculture, as honorary presidents...Like the preceding congresses the International Dairy Congress in 1931 will be held under the auspices of the International Dairy Federation. It will be organized by the Danish section of the Federation and the Organizations of



the Danish Dairy Industry, in cooperation with the Danish Government. The Congress will afford an opportunity for the discussion of any question of importance with any branch of the dairy industry, whether from a scientific, technical or economic aspect. It is the wish and the hope of the organizing committee that all countries where the dairy industry plays a prominent part will participate. It is further to be hoped that scientists and dairy experts from all parts of the world will help to make the Congress as successful as possible by sending in reports....Communications may be addressed to: Den internationale Mejeri-Kongres 1931, Copenhagen, K., Denmark."

**Distribution** C. W. Steffler, writing on "Substituting Science for Guess-work in Distribution" in Commerce and Finance for February 5, says: "To-day, with two-thirds of the consumer's dollar spent at retail paid for distribution, with distribution costs still mounting, and with an estimated waste of eight billion dollars annually in distributive processes, at first glance it would hardly appear that American business was moving into an era of science in distribution. Yet, for the same reasons that the methods employed in manufacturing have been vastly changed by scientific management, mass production, and other types of classified knowledge secured from practical experience, such appears to be the case. And just as scientific production begat the new profession of production engineering, so scientific distribution, it is predicted, is destined to bring into being the distribution engineer, who will contribute expert opinions and services to the end and aim of more scientific organization and operation of the entire business machine. In short, we are seen as standing on the threshold of a 'commercial revolution' which may work itself out through the application of scientific principles to a conclusion as satisfactory both to producers and consumers as did the 'industrial revolution' of a century ago..."

**Economic Conditions** B. C. Forbes is the author of "Conditions Mixed" in Forbes for February 15. He says in part: "Economic conditions are mixed. The trend, however, shows, on the whole, some improvement. Unfavorable developments have included: A decline in cotton to the lowest levels in three years and in wheat to new low prices for the season. An unfavorable amount of unemployment, embracing building tradesmen, unskilled laborers, clerical workers and others. An unusual number of unfavorable dividend announcements. A marked increase in commercial failures, and a sprinkling of bank failures at various points. Very uneven retail trade reports. Lighter car loadings than a year ago and two years ago. Little fundamental correcting of the wholly unsatisfactory state of the oil industry. Sharp shrinkage in bank clearings, not wholly due to the bursting of the stock boom. Continued hugger-mugger over the tariff: Encouraging developments have included: Distinct quickening of the motor industry's pace. The virtual doubling of steel production since the December dip. Renewed ordering of copper by large consumers at the producers' adhered-to price, eighteen cents. Official reports of better employment conditions in several important centers and industries. Notable strengthening of the Federal Reserve Banks' condition through liquidation of debts by member borrowers. Brightening prospects of an early reduction in the official rediscount rate at New York.





Pronounced easiness in the New York money market, with call loans renewing at the lowest rate since the spring of 1928 and bankers' acceptances down below four per cent. The month-end financial settlements were effected without suggestion of monetary firmness..."

Old Age  
and In-  
dustry

The Commercial and Financial Chronicle for February 1 says: "Princeton University, through its department of economics and social institutions, has prepared a symposium of fact and opinion on 'Age Limitations in Industry.' Professor Brown, who has had the work in charge, declares in the press notice before us that 'opinions range from optimistic denials that a problem exists to disturbing assertions of its ominous importance...! If we look upon business as a purely mechanistic enterprise, subject to 'organization' and 'systematization,' and the man as a mere cog in the machine, then efficiency, it may be admitted, requires that the old man of failing eyes and nerves shall fall out of the ranks. If, on the other hand, we look upon business as a development, a cooperative enterprise, then the experience, knowledge, skill, and wisdom, acquired through long service are a valuable asset, and the old man can be held in a supervisory capacity or shifted to another position or have his active work lessened, in the interest of efficiency, and he becomes one of the most valuable parts of the concern. It at once becomes reasonable to conclude that there is really no old age problem. 'Management,' like 'salesmanship,' has become something of a fad. A well managed business is one that meets its particular requirements as they occur--not a school-bred organism following all the rules of the theorists and technicians..."

Unemployment  
in New  
York

A New York dispatch to the press of February 11 says: "Further widespread reduction in employment in New York State factories was reported for January in a statement issued February 10 by Frances Perkins, Commissioner of Labor. Miss Perkins estimates that employment has declined six per cent since November and that more than 100,000 employees have been laid off by the factories of the State since the middle of October."

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Section 3  
MARKET QUOTATIONSFarm  
Products

Feb. 12.--Livestock prices: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers; steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$13 to \$15.50; cows, good and choice \$8 to \$10.25; heifers (850 lbs. down) good and choice \$12.25 to \$14.50; vealers, good and choice \$11 to \$15.50; feeder and stocker cattle steers, good and choice \$10.25 to \$11.50; heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) medium, good and choice, \$10.15 to \$10.90; light lights (130-160 lbs.) medium to choice \$9.85 to \$11.10; slaughter pigs (90-130 lbs.) medium, good and choice \$9.25 to \$10.75 (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations). Slaughter sheep and lambs: Lambs, good and choice (84 lbs. down) \$10.50 to \$11.90; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice \$8.25 to \$10.25.

No Cotton, Grain, Dairy and Poultry Digests account holiday. (Lincoln's Birthday).

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes ranged \$2.65-\$2.90 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; \$2.15-\$2.20 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$2.35-\$2.55 carlot sales in Chicago; few \$2.20 f.o.b. Waupaca. Florida Spaulding Rose brought \$12 per double-head barrel in Baltimore. New York Danish type cabbage closed at \$65-\$80 bulk per ton in terminal markets; \$60-\$63 f.o.b. Rochester. Texas Round Type \$4-\$4.75 per barrel crate in city markets; \$50-\$55 bulk per ton in Lower Rio Grande Valley points. Midwestern sacked yellow onions closed at \$1.75-\$2.25 per 100 pounds in consuming centers; very few \$1.85-\$1.90 f.o.b. West Michigan points. Colorado Valencia Type brought \$2-\$2.25 in Chicago; \$1.50-\$1.65 at Arkansas Valley points. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

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# DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. XXXVI, No. 38

Section 1

February 14, 1930.

## DAVIS ON UNEMPLOYMENT

Overgrowth of population and overemphasis on machine efficiency in production were described last night by Secretary Davis as contributing factors to underconsumption and resultant unemployment. The Secretary of Labor reported in a radio speech that "we have some unemployment--more than we want to see." He pointed to the contributions of immigrants to unemployment and warned that "we must be on the alert. We must watch ourselves with this ever-growing population. We must realize," he said, "that history will repeat itself here, as it has done in other countries. Where there are two men for every job, the standard of living is doomed. The people lose their buying power." The Secretary advocated encouragement of the Federal employment service and operation of State employment offices in connection therewith. (A.P., Feb. 14.)

## RETIREMENT LEGISLATION

The press to-day reports that two sides of the Federal retirement question again were presented yesterday as Chairman Lehlbach of the House civil service committee announced a public hearing on his new retirement bill next Tuesday and the joint retirement committee of the employees of the naval gun factory indorsing the old Dale bill which has been passed by the Senate. Representative Lehlbach revealed that his committee had rejected a proposal to report out the old Dale-Lehlbach bill which the new measure is to supplant. The report says: "The chairman of the civil service committee has little patience with critics of the new bill, contending that they want the old bill because they have been used to asking for things in halves. He contends that the new bill is a much better measure for the 400,000 or more Federal employees concerned..."

## WORLD TELE- VISION

A London dispatch to-day reports: "Staggering possibilities for radio were forecast yesterday by the Earl of Clarendon, chairman of the British Broadcasting Corporation, who has just been appointed Governor General of the Union of South Africa. 'There have been some wonderful changes in the last few years,' he said. 'The progress has been miraculous and yet we are really not out of the pioneering stage in wireless yet. One thing I feel is certain to come--television....It is quite possible a day will come when people will see the world before their eyes as they sit by the fire at home. They will be able both to see and hear a play, or an opera, or the Derby, or the world's series, or the heavyweight championship....'"

## ORANGE DISPLAY

A San Bernardino, Calif., dispatch to the press to-day says: "Ten million oranges, the finest and the freakiest, arranged in displays both bizarre and tremendous in size and shape, were on display at San Bernardino yesterday at the opening of the twentieth National Orange Show, annual public presentation by Southern California's citrus industry. ..."



## Section 2

Bankers'  
Pool

An editorial in American Bankers Association Journal for February says: "Details of the consortium of banks which stepped into the stock market to stem the tide of falling security prices during the October crash are coming to light from apparently authoritative sources. Reliable reports put the amount made available by the six banks forming the pool as \$240,000,000, or \$40,000,000 each. Nowhere near the total available was used, however. Mobilization of the resources of nationally known financial institutions to prevent a market panic struck the popular imagination at the time. This was perhaps the greatest service the pool performed...From the viewpoint of the American public at large the banks that helped to stabilize the collapsing stock market did only what experience had taught could be expected of banks in times of emergency."

Export Stim-  
ulation

Theodore M. Knappen writes under the title, "Making the World Our Home Market" in The Magazine of Wall Street for February 8. In his article Mr. Knappen explains why, in his opinion, America must look beyond her own frontiers to justify future expansion of industry. He says in part: "The stimulation of exports was one of the ways of meeting the temporary business recession recommended by President Hoover when he called the potentates of business to confer with him last November about the situation revealed and accentuated by the stock market collapse. But stimulation of exports is more than a first-aid treatment of limping business. It must henceforth become a chief concern of the American business world unless it is content to become relatively static. Heretofore American business has been dynamic mainly because it had an ever-growing home market, due largely to an ever-growing home population. But the growth of population is slowing down, and the productivity of industry increases. We have curtailed immigration to a slowly trickling stream and the crop of babies gets smaller and smaller. In the domain of agriculture slackening population growth and increasing productivity have already collided head-on, with most disastrous results. Manufacturing is rushing toward a similar collision. The number of births in the United States declines 50,000 a year, the net immigration is only 250,000. In five years, at this rate, the decreased number of births will offset immigration, so that then the total flow of population into the United States will be no more than the present annual number of births. At present the number of births is about 2,400,000, and the deaths 1,300,000; thus in 1935 the net annual increase of population will be only 1,100,000, as against an average of 1,500,000 for the last ten years. For the current decade the increase of population will probably not exceed 10,000,000, and in the next decade it may fall to 5,000,000. The immediate significance of these figures is that whereas during the past decade business had a population increase of more than 13 per cent against which to expand, in this decade it will have only about 9 per cent. The distant significance is that somewhere around 1950-60 our population will become stationary with a total of about 160,000,000. Contrast this era of decline in population growth with the expanding past: Between 1910 and 1920 the increase was 16,000,000 or 21 per cent; the decade before 13,000,000 and about 21 per cent; between 1890 and 1900, about 13,000,000 and nearly 26 per cent; between 1880 and 1890, 12,000,000





and 26 per cent; between 1870 and 1880, 7,000,000 and more than 26 per cent. For the preceding part of the nineteenth century population increased at about 35 per cent a decade. On the other hand, both productivity and production of industry are rapidly increasing. To go no further back than 1919 the productivity of agricultural workers has increased 25.5 and quantitative agricultural production 19 per cent. The quantity of manufacturing production in the same period has increased over 30 per cent and the productivity of workers 40 per cent. So far as population affects total consumption of their goods, agriculture and manufacturing industry are increasing both production and productive capacity in the face of a home market that is beginning to approach a static condition. In the home market, then, the expansion of consumption in the future will depend upon increasing per capita consumption rather than growing population. But even that has its limits...Broadly speaking, we are at a relative standstill in industry. The only escape is to 'home-market' the foreign world. We must reach the 1,800,000,000 people beyond our borders in a manner of facility of distribution comparable to what we have at home. As their present wants are obviously supplied after a fashion that means in the end that we must find ways to increase their wants; for in the long run, to take foreign markets away from other nations, wholesale, only means that our outlets in those nations will be reduced."

Farm  
Accounts

An editorial in The Farmers' Gazette (Dublin) for February 1 says: "The interesting discussion on systems of farm account keeping which has taken place in our columns during the past few weeks seems to have come to an end. Two facts, may, we think, be deducted: (1) that farmers are much more interested in the keeping of accounts than is generally imagined; (2) that the 'Farmers' Account Book,' prescribed by the department, will not fill the requirements of farmers who wish to know whether they are making or losing money on a particular branch of their farm...The English Ministry of Agriculture in Miscellaneous Publications No. 50 outlines a 'Simple System of Farm Bookkeeping,' which entails the keeping of a farm diary, a cash book with analysis columns, and a ledger. The system is good and comparatively simple; but we are afraid it is not quite what is required, and we are sure that if our own department took the matter in hand it could devise a system more in keeping with the requirements of Irish farmers. We suggest that the time is ripe for a department' leaflet dealing with the keeping of farm accounts."

Farm Board  
Comment

An editorial in The Progressive Farmer for February 15 says: "As a result of almost universal consideration and discussion of the 'farm problem' in recent years, public sentiment has at last conceded to agriculture an unrestricted opportunity to build up a more efficient system of marketing. This education of public opinion has resulted in an 'Agricultural Marketing Act' and the creation of a Federal Farm Board, which puts the Government squarely and financially behind the cooperative marketing of farm products. Thus the farmers of America now have their first fair, fighting chance to develop an efficient system of selling what they produce. The success of cooperative marketing now depends most largely on the farmers' own efforts, whether they can and will organize and cooperate for the good of the



industry as a whole....The business interests of this country generally, as a result of the discussions of the 'farm problem' during recent years, have come to the point of conceding the right of farmers to governmental assistance in building up an efficient system of marketing farm products. Hence, our farmers with the aid of the Federal Farm Board now for the first time have a fair chance to perfect the most efficient system of marketing of which the business ability and financial resources of this country are capable. Only one more thing is needed now to insure success, and that is that the farmers of America shall themselves do their part."

Secret  
Remedies

The Lancet (London) for January 25 says: "It is a deplorable fact that public opinion is not against secret remedies; but so much money is being spent on educating the public to believe in them, that the public intelligence is perverted. We have made some progress, it is true, to arrest the evil. For instance, no government in our time has engaged in the quack medicine business; this is a step forward, for in times past governments have paid large sums for the purchase of nostrums...We wish that the present Government, despite its obvious lack of time in which to meet its commitments, would take this bill out of its pigeon-hole and at least give it an airing. No honest man would stand to lose anything if it became law, and no hypochondriac would be stinted unduly in the practice of his hobby. The secret remedy evil is rapidly increasing in this country because ours is the only nation which does nothing to check it. Profits are being made among us by aliens through methods which if employed in the land of their birth would render them liable to segregation as enemies to society. This is a preposterous state of affairs. Mass production, big newspaper circulations, and ever-widening of the channels of distribution are continuing to spread the evil to such an extent that it may soon become a national vested interest, and as such be almost impossible to destroy..."

Wheat  
Farming

An editorial in Commercial West for February 1 says: "Northwest farmers who are good business men and efficient in their methods and who are located on good land where conditions are favorable for large scale, low cost production will be able to compete with farmers in any part of the world in growing wheat; others had better start now to work into those enterprises or combination of enterprises to which their locality is best adapted. M. L. Wilson, head of the department of agricultural economics at Montana State College, and one of the Nation's leading agricultural authorities, expresses this opinion... Mr. Wilson is not an alarmist when it comes to wheat production in the Northwest. He believes that certain areas, where the most efficient large scale methods can be applied, will be able to meet any competition the world may offer. On the other hand, he believes that farmers who insist on specializing in wheat production in small units, under conditions unadapted to the most efficient methods and machinery, will be forced out of the race. Their one hope of remaining as farmers, as he sees it, is to start now to work gradually into livestock or other adapted enterprises where there is a better chance of competing. His conclusions are based on his observations in Russia and other European and Asiatic countries last year. He points out that in Russia, with its untold millions of acres and its cheap labor, the Soviet Government has launched a movement to industrialize agriculture which undoubtedly will have a pronounced effect upon the world market,"





### Section 3 MARKET QUOTATIONS

#### Farm Products

Feb. 13.--Livestock quotations at Chicago on slaughter steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$13.25-\$15.50; cows, good and choice \$8-\$10.25; heifers (850 lbs. down) good and choice \$12.25-\$14.50; vealers, good and choice \$11-\$15.50; feeder and stocker steers, good and choice \$10.25-\$11.50. Heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) medium, good and choice \$10.25-\$11; light lights (130-160 lbs.) medium to choice \$9.85-\$11.25; slaughter pigs (90-130 lbs.) medium, good and choice \$9.25-\$10.75. Slaughter lambs, good and choice (84 lbs. down) \$10.50-\$12; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice \$8.25-\$10.25.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes sold at \$2.65-\$3.15 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; \$2.10-\$2.20 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$2.40-\$2.55 carlot sales in Chicago; mostly \$2.20 f.o.b. Waupaca. New York Danish type cabbage closed at \$68-\$80 bulk per ton in eastern markets; mostly \$60 f.o.b. Rochester. Florida pointed type \$2.75-\$3.25 per 1½-bushel hamper in eastern markets. Texas round type \$4-\$4.25 per barrel crate in Chicago. New York and midwestern sacked yellow onions sold at \$2-\$2.50 per 100 pounds in leading consuming centers; \$1.75-\$1.90 in Chicago. New York Rhode Island Greening apples brought \$6-\$6.50 per barrel in New York City; Baldwins \$5.25-\$6. Michigan Baldwins \$2.25-\$2.40 per bushel basket in Chicago.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 36½¢; 91 score, 36¢; 90 score, 35½¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 18¢-18½¢; Single Daisies 21¢-21½¢; Young Americas, 22¢.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets was 15.25¢ compared with average of 6 markets February 12 of 15.30¢. On the same day one year ago the price stood at 18.81¢. March future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange closed at 15.69¢ against 15.77¢ on February 11, (holiday February 12) and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange closed at 15.49¢ compared with 15.48¢ on February 12.

Grain prices: No.1 dark northern spring wheat (13% protein) at Minneapolis \$1.25-\$1.26 3/8. No.2 red winter, St. Louis \$1.27½-\$1.28; Kansas City \$1.26-\$1.28. No.2 hard winter (12½% protein) at Kansas City \$1.13½-\$1.15. No.2 hard winter (not on protein basis) at St. Louis, \$1.21. No.3 mixed corn, Minneapolis, 74½¢-75½¢; Kansas City 77½¢-80½¢. No.3 yellow corn, Chicago 84¢-84½¢; Minneapolis 78½¢-81½¢; Kansas City 80½¢-82½¢. No.3 white oats, Chicago 43¢-46¢; Minneapolis 42¢-43¢; Kansas City 45½¢-46½¢.  
(Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)



# DAILY DIGEST

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Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

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Vol. XXXVI, No. 39

Section 1

February 15, 1930

## WILLIAMS ON COTTON RE- DUCTION

If American cotton farmers want profits they will have to reduce their cotton acreage, Carl Williams, cotton member of the Federal Farm Board, declared in a radio address at Washington yesterday. Asserting that the recent weakness in cotton prices was due to low current consumption of cotton and trade anticipation of a larger crop in 1930, Mr. Williams said the Farm Board "can not fix the world price of cotton" nor "fully protect the farmers from the consequences of overplanting." (Press, Feb. 15.)

## PSITTACOSIS GERM

A London cable dispatch to-day says: "Officials of a London hospital charged with investigation of the causes of 'parrot disease' (psittacosis), which is blamed for five deaths here in the last fortnight and caused a panic among bird fanciers, believe they are now on the track of the responsible bacillus. Contributing their observations to the current issue of The Lancet, Doctors S. P. Bedson, G. T. Western and S. L. Simpson consider that additional evidence has been obtained, indicating that the bacillus aertrycke (belonging to the typhoid group) is not the aetiological agent of psittacosis, but that the disease is caused by an altogether different microbe belonging to a group of filter-passing viruses which they have now isolated. 'We are not yet in a position to say much about this virus,' reads the doctors' report. 'It appears to filter readily and have a fair degree of resistance to glycerol. A strain isolated from one parrot has been inoculated in hens, pigeons and guinea pigs. The guinea pigs and pigeons remained in good health, but two hens sickened in nine days after inoculation and are still ill twenty days after infection. The possible relationship between this virus and the virus of fowl plague is still under investigation.' The doctors hold that there is little doubt that the parrot and human strains of the virus they have isolated are identical but that final proof has not yet been obtained. They consider that one case investigated demonstrates the fact that parrot 'carriers' exist which, although in apparently good health, can communicate psittacosis to man."

## NEW YORK FARM CREDIT

An Albany, N.Y., dispatch to-day says: "The general outlook for farm mortgage financing and marketing credit is better than a year ago, according to the report of the extension staff of the State College of Agriculture at Ithaca. The report, prepared by Professors V. B. Hart, M. C. Bond and L. M. Vaughn, pointed out that the prices of good farms in the State are on the upgrade and the prospective purchasers may now proceed with more confidence than at any other time during recent years. During 1929, the report continued, there was a decided improvement in short-time agricultural credit, due to the large number of farmers who filed statements with their banks and obtained credit for farm supplies. This practice was said to be becoming general throughout the State..."





## Section 2

Capital  
Supply

T. N. Carver is the author of "Is There a Shortage of Capital?" in American Bankers Association Journal for February. He says in part: "There is undoubtedly a vast amount of capital in this country. The question is: Do we need still more? We do. It is also true that accumulations of capital have increased rapidly in recent years. The next question is: Has the demand increased still more rapidly? There were indications that it did until the collapse of the stock market. In other words, capital was growing somewhat scarcer relatively to the rapidly increasing demand for it. Since the Wall Street debacle the surface indications point to a plethora rather than to a scarcity of capital, though these surface indications may be deceptive. The only real barometer of the relative scarcity of any merchantable commodity is its price. If its market price goes up it means that the quantity actually offered on the market does not come as nearly satisfying the desires of those who want it as it formerly did. It may, of course, be withheld from the market by monopolistic control, but even in that case, the quantity actually offered on the market is smaller than it would be if there were no monopolistic control. In other words, there is an artificial, monopoly-created, scarcity. Where there is an open market, and no monopolistic interference, the rise in the price of any commodity is an indication of growing scarcity of its total supply relatively to its total demand..."

Cattle  
Prices

An editorial in The Rural New-Yorker for February 15 says: "Butchers recently bought for slaughter six purebred dairy cattle at a dispersal sale in the East at an average of \$85. Thirty-two head besides these averaged \$150. These cattle a year ago would have sold for considerably more money. The nation-wide surplus of dairy products is beginning to depress the prices of some classes of dairy animals. It has not materially affected the values of dairy stocks in the upper levels of merit. For several years well-bred fat steers have been selling at higher prices than inferior purebreds offered at auction. It was inevitable that whenever the production began to outrun the consumption of dairy products, the effect of this condition would be registered first in the prices of the lower grades of purebred dairy cattle. Many of these in the past have been raised and sold because of their kinship with prize-winning or high-producing ancestors or 'families.' Practical dairymen, who are the ultimate foundation of the dairy cattle market, will buy some of these cattle at their own prices, but their preference is for larger, stronger and more dependable grade cows, even at higher prices. At the dispersal sale mentioned, they paid an average of \$142 a head for five cows of this class, and allowed the butchers to purchase the \$85 purebreds."

Dairy  
Science  
Journal

The Medical Officer (London) for February 1 says: "From a very modest pre-war beginning the Dairy Research Institute at Reading has steadily grown under the skilled directorship of Dr. (now Professor) R. Stenhouse-Williams until the well-deserved title of 'National' merits further extension by the addition of the prefix 'Inter,' for its valuable work is now known and recognized the world over. The latest venture is the publication of a half-yearly journal edited by Professor Stenhouse-Williams for the



Dairy Research Committee of the Empire Marketing Board, of which committee he has recently been appointed chairman...The journal is intended to form a link between the workers in Dairy Science throughout the Empire, particularly by publishing specialist monographs and furnishing reviews and abstracts of cognate literature scattered throughout the scientific publications of this and other countries. In addition to these features it is proposed to print lists of current papers not reviewed, so that research workers may have at hand a reference guide as complete as possible to further reading on their special subjects, thus saving much labor in tedious search. The material principally dealt with relates to the large variety of subjects included in the term Dairy Science..."

Engineering  
and Land  
Reclamation

An editorial in The Florida Times-Union for February 13 says: "The Land Reclamation Division of the American Society of Agricultural Engineers recently tackled the whole farm problem from the standpoint of Mr. Farmer--who seems too often to be lost sight of when agriculture in general, crowds out the humble, though most important individual," says the Industrial Index....E. R. Jones, professor of agricultural engineering, University of Wisconsin, expressed the view that the rural population is more likely to increase than to diminish. But he declared that to make the farm a success and more profitable 'sufficient land reclamation on every farm to make it a well-balanced producing unit is the job of the moment for the reclamation engineer.' A speaker at the meeting in Washington told that of the great acreage under cultivation in North Carolina, 15 per cent, or more than 1,200,000 acres, is being farmed unprofitably because of the poor drainage. This, it was indicated, was a situation that could generally be remedied. The agricultural engineer understood how this kind of improvement could be accomplished, and urged greater attention to making the farm fit for cultivation....Another expert, W. G. Kaiser, president of the American Society of Agricultural Engineers, told of millions of acres of land in the United States that have been rendered permanently unproductive through soil erosion....Probably the most generally useful hints which have come to the farmers from this gathering of experts were those advising the clearing of the lands cultivated, to allow the most economical use of modern methods of planting, cultivation and harvesting. Greater efficiency is undoubtedly the solution of the farm problem."

Industrial  
Efficiency

Nature (London) for January 25 says: "To be reasonable may seem, to the follower of custom, to involve a disturbing rashness: and to be scientific may seem to imply an unnecessary exactness where 'hit or miss' has been the method used. Thus in Great Britain rationalization may appear to be either revolutionary or too meticulous; although it is only the inevitable result of the advance in industrial methods which has occurred during the past twenty years. Words have a mythological power. In Germany 'pure reason' is admired; and the Germans seem to have invented the nonpsychological, industrial, use of the word 'rationalization.' In the United States, because there men revere 'science'...the phrase first used for the new policy was 'scientific management.'...Rationalization involves not merely greater efficiency of the labor used, and greater competence in





management, but also large-scale, long-sighted economic policy. Such policy must be based upon a scientific knowledge of the resources, natural and human, available for producing goods and services, a knowledge which the traditional 'business man' does not possess because he has confined his attention to his own enterprise. The traditional economic science may also be proved to be inadequate for true rationalization, since it rests upon a fatalism with regard to the market which is the result of a neglect to study 'consumption.' Rationalization in economic policy can not omit to consider the needs which are not in fact 'effective demand'; for there is no reason to suppose that a 'hidden hand' will provide a market if we think only of costs and not of prices, and there is every reason to believe that we can, if we give our minds to it, increase the market to meet increases of productive power."

Surplus  
Problem

An editorial in Wallaces' Farmer for February 15 says: "In the long run, the problem of the exportable surplus and its influence on farm prices must be solved. While we have always favored a closer adjustment of production to demand, we doubt whether reduction of production to a point that eliminates the exportable surplus is either possible or desirable. Warnings from the Farm Board will not reduce acreage to that point; the only way to secure complete reduction is to starve the extra producers out and send them to town. Is it sound policy, even from the consumer's point of view, to do this? Our exportable surplus is a reserve, an insurance fund against bad years, against sudden increases in population, against the artificial scarcity bred by wars. It pays the country to have an exportable surplus though it doesn't pay the farmer. Why not let the country plan to maintain this reserve and at the same time stop penalizing the farmer for producing it? The surplus problem is in the background of all our present efforts. At the moment, though, the best way to approach it is to work vigorously to federate cooperative agencies, to improve marketing methods, and to secure from the present act all the advantages it carries. After that, we shall be ready for another step."

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### Section 3 MARKET QUOTATIONS

#### Farm Products

Feb. 14.--Livestock quotations at Chicago on slaughter steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$13.25-\$15.50; cows, good and choice, \$8-\$10.25; heifers (850 lbs. down) good and choice \$12-\$14.50; vealers, good and choice \$11-\$15.50; feeder and stocker steers, good and choice \$10.50-\$11.50. Heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) medium, good and choice \$10.15-\$10.90; light lights (130-160 lbs.) medium to choice \$9.60-\$11.25; slaughter pigs (90-130 lbs.) medium, good and choice \$9-\$10.50. Slaughter lambs, good and choice (84 lbs. down) \$10.50-\$12; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice \$8.25-\$10.35.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes ranged \$2.65-\$3 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; \$2.10-\$2.20 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Eastern sacked Round Whites \$2.65-\$3 in city markets; mostly \$2.40 f.o.b. Rochester. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$2.40-\$2.55 carlot sales in Chicago; few mostly \$2.20 f.o.b. Waupaca. Florida Spaulding Rose few \$9.50 to \$11 per double-head barrel in the East. Midwestern sacked yellow onions closed at \$1.75-\$2.25 per 100 pounds in consuming centers; top of \$2.50 in New York and \$1.80-\$1.90 f.o.b. Rochester. New York Danish type cabbage brought \$75-\$80 bulk per ton in terminal markets; mostly \$60 f.o.b. Rochester. Florida Pointed type \$3-\$4 per 1½ bushel hamper in the East. Texas Round Type \$4-\$4.25 per barrel crate in city markets; \$2.75-\$2.90 f.o.b. Lower Valley points. Maryland and Delaware Yellow sweet potatoes ranged \$1-\$1.75 per bushel hamper in eastern cities. New Jersey stock \$2.50-\$2.75 in Chicago. Tennessee Nancy Halls \$1.25-\$1.50 per bushel in the Middle West. New York McIntosh apples \$9-\$10 per barrel in New York City, and Baldwins \$5-\$6; \$5.50 f.o.b. Rochester.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 36½¢; 91 score, 36¢; 90 score, 35½¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 18¢-18½¢; Single Daisies 21¢-21½¢; Young Americas, 22¢.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets advanced 8 points to 15.33¢ per lb. On the corresponding day in 1929 the price stood at 18.82¢. March future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 7 points to 15.76¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 9 points to 15.58¢.

Grain prices: No.1 dark northern spring wheat (13% protein) at Minneapolis, \$1.25. No.2 red winter, St. Louis \$1.24-\$1.26; Kansas City \$1.24-\$1.26. No.2 hard winter (not on protein basis), Chicago \$1.16½-\$1.18; St. Louis, \$1.20; Kansas City \$1.13. No.3 mixed corn, Chicago 82¢; Minneapolis 74¢-75¢; Kansas City 76¢-78¢. No.3 yellow corn, Chicago 82½¢-83½¢; Minneapolis 78¢-81¢; Kansas City 79¢-81½¢. No.3 white oats, Minneapolis 41½¢-42½¢; Kansas City 45¢-46¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)





# DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. XXXVI, No. 40

Section 1

February 17, 1930.

## BANK SAVINGS DECLINE

For the first time in twenty years the amount of savings held by the American people in savings banks showed a decline for the year ended June 29 last, instead of the usual sharp increase, according to a compilation recently prepared by the Savings Bank Division of the American Bankers Association. The shrinkage in savings deposits for the period exceeded \$195,000,000, contrasted with a gain of more than \$2,300,000,000 for the previous twelve months, the largest increase on record. Not only was there a decline in the amount of savings, the report shows, but the number of savings depositors also decreased during the year by more than 500,000. The total savings deposits in banks and trust companies of continental United States as of June 29, 1929, stood at \$28,217,656,000, the report shows. (Press, Feb. 16.)

## APPROPRIATION BILL

The House February 15 passed and sent to the Senate the appropriation bill for 28 independent Government offices and agencies, carrying more than \$550,000,000, according to the press of February 16. The measure carried \$1,900,000 for the Federal Farm Board, according to the report.

## THE TARIFF BILL

The press of February 16 says: "With more than 500 committee and individual amendments to the tariff bill acted upon, the Senate will endeavor to speed up its revision work this week with a view to passing and sending the measure to conference with the House early in March...."

## BUILDING SURVEY

To simplify and systematize the financing of home betterment, the National Building Survey Conference has announced plans for the organization of a central finance holding corporation to make available to householders credit for repairs and improvements of all kinds. Fenton B. Turck, of New York, chairman of the conference organized to carry forward the business stabilization movement, in making the announcement, explained that the proposed holding company would tie together the activities of a number of finance corporations now operating in this field. It would, he said, enable the home owner to undertake all sorts of repairs without the confusion of dealing with a number of separate agencies. "Throughout this present movement to encourage needed building operations as a means of reducing unemployment and of stimulating general business it has been emphasized that the field of home improvement offers a major opportunity for obtaining immediate results," said Mr. Turck. "Surveys have revealed that as many as two million homes are in need of repairs and improvements....We believe that the setting up of the finance plan proposed will go far toward encouraging immediate home modernization operations."



## Section 2

Country  
Banks

M. Plin Beebe, president, Bank of Ipswich, S.Dak., is the author of "Future of the Independent Country Bank" in American Bankers Association Journal for February. He says in part: "This article is written with the simon-pure independent country bank in mind, located in towns of 2,500 or less. What is its future? Certain fundamentals must first be considered. It is to be admitted that the mortality among banks in general has been slight if a fifty year period be considered, but the loss numerically has been appalling in the past decade among these smaller banks which, being easily launched, naturally were most numerous. The loss was more intense in those States which were wholly agricultural. They underwent drastic retrenchment from the postwar deflation, as agriculture was without a congressional stabilizer which other industries enjoyed. Furthermore, in the last 25 years we have seen the last vestige of our frontiers disappear. Vast areas into which could be dropped some of the Atlantic Seaboard States have been opened to settlement with all the vicissitudes which accompany the development of a new country...On the Pacific coast where branch banking has been most developed and from which section the group bank holding plan first received nation-wide notice, the country banker seems to be holding his own. Traveling eastward one meets certain groups and chains but none is making any phenomenal headway in putting the country bank out of business. In the Twin Cities there are two powerful, friendly groups, one staying strictly within the limits of the Ninth Federal Reserve District and the other reaching far beyond. This is a section where the country banker is wondering what his immediate future will be with these groups controlling close to 200 banks and adding more daily. Continuing eastward to the Alleghany Mountains there are other groups with none showing any signs of blood relation to the alleged octopus. Of course, everywhere there are found mergers and consolidations of city banks which would lead the country banker to observe that all the arguments against independent banks are not applicable alone to small country banks. What is the future of the independent country bank? One authority says it is passing out of the picture. Another has it at the crossroad, but do not the facts warrant us in believing that the independent country bank has a future? The country banks is as essential to a community in a business way as a church is to its spiritual needs. The independent country bank is an integral part of our American system of business and the only thing that will eradicate it will be the attempt of master minds to continentalize our people in body, mind and thought. ..."

Farm  
Acreage

An editorial in Southern Ruralist for February 1 says: "Dean W. C. Coffey, of the department of agriculture, University Farm, St. Paul, Minnesota, is of the opinion that 'the industrialist or engineer in agriculture' who is inclined to discount the family-sized farm and wax optimistic over the corporation farm is likely to suffer a good deal of disappointment. The trouble, as Dean Coffey sees it, is the failure on the part of the industrialist to take into account the biological nature of agriculture as an industry. He has failed to understand that weather and other biological factors affecting agriculture require that the successful farmer must be more than a mere





engineer. And as we see it, the fact that all labor is not under one roof, that the plant can not be shut down at will, that the turnover is slower than in any other industry, that close personal supervision day and night is necessary, are other factors which indicate very clearly to our minds that the family-sized farm will be living and prospering when others have passed out of the picture. In looking into the immediate future, Dean Coffey takes the view that 'banks, insurance companies, and other institutions that are acquiring large amounts of land probably will form corporations for the operation of these holdings, and investors doubtless will give corporation farming a trial. Consequently, much will be heard about this type of agriculture during the next few years, but I am firmly convinced that it will never supplant the present family-sized farm.'...A certain amount of corporation farming would undoubtedly be good for the country, and we hope that enough corporation farms will succeed to give us the benefit of the support of investors in this type of industry. We need it."

#### Florida Fairs

An editorial in The Florida Times-Union for February 7 says: "Florida is becoming deservedly famous for its agricultural fairs. Three such fairs are to be held this month and next, one near DeLand, in Volusia County, on February 11-15, another in Orlando, Orange County, February 18-22, and the third, the Florida State Fair, to be held in Jacksonville, March 15-22. The greatest of all Florida fairs, the South Florida Fair, held annually in Tampa, in Hillsborough County, during a period of many years past, with the ending of this week concludes another of its very successful seasons. The fairs still to be held in this State, including the ones specified in the preceding paragraph, still further will prove the advancement that Florida is making agriculturally and educationally, for education is closely allied with agriculture. These fairs tell the story of progress that is being written into the agricultural history of Florida, tell it better than can be told in printed words, for in these fairs are to be seen the real and substantial evidences of what Florida is doing, agriculturally, industrially and educationally...."

#### German Tariffs

Higher import duties on grain, flour and livestock entering Germany were put into effect February 11, as a result of the ratification of the new German-Swedish supplemental trade agreement, according to a cable report February 13 to the Department of Commerce from Commercial Attache Groves at Berlin. The new agreement replaced an earlier treaty between the two countries whereby the maximum German conventional duties on these products were limited. The new general duties on wheat are 9.50 reichsmarks per 100 kilos, against 7.50 reichsmarks formerly; rye and barley, 9 reichsmarks per 100 kilos, against 7 reichsmarks; and flour of all grains except barley and oats, 18.50 reichsmarks per 100 kilos, against 14.50 reichsmarks. (Press, Feb. 14.)

#### Hog Futures

An editorial in Pennsylvania Farmer for February 8 says: "The experiment of future trading in hogs begins at Chicago March 1. Rules to govern such trading have been approved by the Packers and Stockyards Administration. These rules provide for a clearing house to supervise the trading and to make any necessary adjustments in it. Three deliveries are provided for--'spot,' under which delivery is made the day of sale; 'to arrive,' under which delivery must be made within



seven days; and 'futures' under which delivery may be made, at seller's option, on any business day of the month specified. The carlot of 16,500 pounds is the unit of trading and four classes of hogs may be specified in contracts for future delivery--light, medium, heavy and uneven weights...."

New York  
Agricul-  
ture

An editorial in The Washington Post to-day says: "Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt's address on what New York State is doing to improve agricultural conditions serves as a reminder that the Federal Government is not the only political unit dealing with this problem. Many of the States are trying to solve their agricultural problems in their own way....Governor Roosevelt considers the farm problem social as well as economic. One objective on which he lays great stress is the improvement of social life, health and educational opportunities in rural communities, so that farm life will not be less attractive than city life. The time has come, he says, to halt the migration from farm to city. In fact, he looks for 'a swing of the pendulum in the other direction.' How many other States are trying to keep their population on the farm?...Efforts to improve economic and social conditions on the farm are commendable, but it is doubtful that they will check the reduction of farm population. Overproduction is driving farmers out of business. Thus far they have been unable to agree upon any general plan for limitation. They are like the great naval powers--each favors limitation by somebody else."

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#### Section 3

Depart-  
ment of  
Agricul-  
ture

An editorial on the Secretary's Annual Report in Southern Planter for February 1 says: "The Secretary of Agriculture, in his annual report for 1929, indicates that agriculture is gradually improving....The passage of the Agricultural Marketing Act was an outstanding achievement of the year. Under this act, agriculture should make material progress in placing itself on parity in a business way with other industries. Although agriculture is progressing, all is not well. Taxes on farm property continue to increase. The rural standard of living is not what it should be. Agricultural research is hampered by needless delays of administration. The Farm population, one-fourth of the total of the country, receives only one-twelfth of the national income. The farmer still needs more governmental assistance to place him on a parity with industry. The progress and prosperity of the Nation is retarded on account of the low-buying power of the farmer. As the farmer prospers, so prospers the Nation."

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# Section 4

## MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Feb. 15.--Livestock prices: Heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.)  
Products medium, good and choice \$10.10 to \$10.85; light lights (130-160 lbs.)  
medium, to choice \$9.50 to \$11.20; slaughter pigs (90-130 lbs.) medium,  
good and choice \$9 to \$10.50 (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs ex-  
cluded from above quotations).

Grain prices: No.1 dark northern spring wheat (13% protein)  
Minneapolis \$1.25; No.2 red winter St. Louis \$1.24 to \$1.25; Kansas  
City \$1.23 to \$1.25; No.2 hard winter (not on protein basis) St.Louis  
\$1.18; No.3 mixed corn Minneapolis  $73\frac{1}{2}\phi$  to  $74\frac{1}{2}\phi$ ; Kansas City  $75\frac{1}{2}$  to  
 $77\frac{1}{2}\phi$ ; No.3 yellow corn Chicago 82 to  $82\frac{1}{2}\phi$ ; Minneapolis  $77\frac{1}{2}\phi$  to  $80\frac{1}{2}\phi$ ;  
Kansas City  $78\frac{1}{2}$  to  $81\phi$ ; No.3 white oats Chicago 44 to  $44\frac{3}{4}\phi$ ; Minneap-  
olis 40  $7/8$  to 41  $7/8\phi$ ; Kansas City  $44\frac{1}{2}\phi$  to  $45\frac{1}{2}\phi$ .

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes sold at \$2.65-\$3.15 per  
100 pounds in eastern cities; \$2.15-\$2.20 f.o.b. Presque Isle.  
Northern sacked Round Whites \$2.65-\$3.05 in midwestern cities. New  
York Danish type cabbage sold at \$68-\$80 bulk per ton in terminal  
markets; \$60-\$65 f.o.b. Rochester. Florida pointed type \$3-\$3.50  
per  $1\frac{1}{2}$ -bushel hamper in the East. Texas round type \$4-\$4.25 per crate  
in Chicago. New Yellow onions ranged \$1.90-\$2.50 per 100-pound sack  
in eastern cities; mostly \$2-\$2.05 f.o.b. Rochester. Midwestern  
yellows \$1.75-\$1.90 in Chicago. New York Rhode Island Greening apples  
brought \$7-\$7.50 per barrel in New York City; Baldwins \$5-\$6.  
Virginia Yorks \$5.50 in Philadelphia.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets  
advanced 5 points to 15.38¢ per lb. On the same day one year ago the  
price stood at 18.88¢. March future contracts on the New York Cotton  
Exchange advanced 5 points to 15.81¢ and on the New Orleans Cotton  
Exchange advanced 2 points to 15.60¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were:  
92 score, 37¢; 91 score,  $36\frac{1}{2}\phi$ ; 90 score, 36¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York  
were: Flats, 18 to  $18\frac{1}{2}\phi$ ; Single Daisies, 21 to  $21\frac{1}{2}\phi$ ; Young Americas,  
22¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

